

INDUSTRIES WANT FACTS ON POWER

Commission Advocated to Investigate Hydroelectric Possibilities in Massachusetts

The question of developing Massachusetts' hydroelectric and other power facilities to the fullest extent was placed squarely before a group of prominent manufacturers and power producers at a luncheon and conference at the Boston City Club this afternoon. A proposal was presented to establish a fact-finding commission to make a technical survey of the whole subject, with a view of determining the feasibility of supplementing the present power developed in the State and in New England from coal, with the power to be obtained from harnessing streams and rivers.

The present conference is the outcome of representations made to the executive committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts by large manufacturers interested in securing cheaper power and wishing to have the possibilities of hydroelectric facilities fully explored. Frederick C. Hood of the Boston Edison Company, Watertown, pointed out to the executive committee recently that while the use of fuel oil and electricity manufactured from steam is in some measure supplementing the present supply of New England's power, other sections of the country are making use of hydroelectric power to an increasing degree. At present, more information is needed on the cost and chance of success of developing the State's hydroelectric power, it was said. It was proposed that private industry, which would be benefited as much as anyone in the development

of cheap power, should bear the expense of a preliminary survey. The cost of such a fact-finding commission as proposed would be about \$50,000, according to one estimate. The problems to be studied would be those which experts alone could handle, so that the expense would make co-operation among business interests essential. It is proposed that representatives of the public, and of public utilities should be on the committee, besides those from industry itself. Many private companies are bringing electricity into New England already, notably from Canadian development projects, and as these lines are extended it will be to the interests of the state regulatory bodies, it is declared, to have definite data on all phases, such as the fair price of current per kilowatt hour and the per capita expense likely to be required in extension projects.

"BETTER FILMS" IDEA EXPRESSED

Newton Production Aims to Convey a Message

Clean drama and romance of two continents was presented in Lincoln Hall, Newton Highlands, on Saturday evening with the showing of "The Soul Call," the latest production of the Atlas Film Corporation of Newton. The action takes place in the happiness of a people in times of peace, contrasted with the condition foisted upon them by war. Opening in a village through which the border line of Russia and Germany runs, the film portrays the upheaval that war brings, dividing families, and demanding that the enemies shall be enemies. Through the war, which is shown in several striking scenes, the United States is brought in. Brother and sister from the Russian village find their way to America, learn its ideals and its problems and become Americans. The action then shifts to the United States, where the film shows the friendship and affection rising above enmity of nations, class, and group.

"It is my conviction," Mr. Dammun declares, "that the more we can do to have motion pictures with a moral message the better. The story without these has not been told. I have tried to hold to this in the last four films we have produced ourselves. In Tenneyson's 'Dora' we took a simple story of great beauty and made a powerful picture. In 'Destiny' we took a theme from everyday life, and in the little 'Lullaby' we embodied a thought that appeals as well to grown-ups as to children. "I have consistently refused to do the 'slush' that some of the companies are turning out, and I feel sure that we are on the right track. Of course we are in the business to make money, but I feel sure we should make it to the detriment of many people. At the present time we cannot do enough to restore man's confidence in man, and in this task the motion picture can help or hinder. "Mr. Dammun said that there is plenty of demand for the better films. He expressed the belief that the motion picture public is aroused by conditions that have prevailed and that it is busily at work doing its own censoring by staying away from the theater when the undesirable films are shown. The better picture, Mr. Dammun asserted, is coming into its own.

TEACHERS' EQUAL PAY MEASURE REJECTED

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5 (Special)—The Connecticut Senate has rejected a bill prohibiting discrimination between men and women public school teachers in the matter of salaries. The bill was introduced at the instance of the National Woman's Party, and is one of many bills the organization is sponsoring. Senator Charles M. Bakewell, chairman of the Committee on Education, said the situation was righting itself, and intimated that the effect of such an act would lower salaries, which in turn would tend to discourage men from entering the teaching field in the State.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday unsettled, possibly followed by snow or rain; moderate northwesterly, shifting to northerly and east winds.
Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; somewhat colder in northeastern Massachusetts; Tuesday cloudy, probably followed by snow or rain; diminishing northwesterly, shifting to northerly and east winds.
Northern New England: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow, somewhat warmer in Vermont; diminishing northwesterly winds, shifting to easterly by Tuesday.

Weather Outlook

Generally fair weather will prevail Monday in the states east of the Mississippi River, but cloudiness will increase Tuesday. The temperature will be much lower Monday in the Atlantic states as far south as South Carolina, and it will not change materially in the eastern states Tuesday. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from the Virginia capes to Eastport, Me.

Official Temperature

(8 a. m. Standard Time, 75th meridian.)	
Boston	33
Albany	33
Chicago	34
Philadelphia	34
Pittsburgh	34
New York	34
Portland, Me.	34
St. Louis	34
St. Paul	34
Washington	34

ANTI-VACCINATION GETS NEW HEARING

New Hampshire Committee Again to Hear Testimony

CONCORD, N. H., March 5 (Special)—So many persons have petitioned to be heard on the bill to amend the compulsory vaccination law before the Legislature that the public health committee has planned to give another hearing Tuesday evening before reporting and the House has again voted the use of Representatives Hall to accommodate the committee and the larger number of people interested. So great has been the demand for copies of the bill that the House had to order an additional supply. There is a large amount of misunderstanding about the bill because of the fact that its opponents refer to it as a bill "to repeal the vaccination law." The bill does not repeal this law nor does it abolish vaccination in New Hampshire.

The present law, as passed in 1909, provides for the compulsory vaccination of school children, except on exception is provided except for children who have submitted to the vaccination process three times or who have a certificate from a board of health that the child is not a fit subject for vaccination. The bill under discussion does not change any of these provisions, but simply adds exemption for any child who may present to the head of the school a certificate in writing from the parent or guardian that such parent or guardian is conscientiously opposed to vaccination.

MUSIC

Mme. Olegin and the Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave a concert in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon in aid of its pension fund. Sigrid Olegin, contralto, sang the Lament of Andromache from Bruch's "Achilles," and Wagner's "Schmerzen" and "Träume." The remainder of the program was made up of the following works of Wagner: Overture to "Rienzi," Prelude to "Lohengrin," and "Meistersinger," and excerpts from "Götterdämmerung" and "Die Walküre," with Charles H. Bennett singing the music of Wotan in the latter number.

Mme. Olegin, contralto, an excellent impression made at her first appearance in Boston. The audience (unusually large in view of the bargain day) was here the moment she stepped on the platform. The Bruch cantata gave her opportunity for full revelation of the extraordinary sonority, flexibility and dramatic power of her voice, used with consummate technique and emotional intensity and directed by a rare artistic intelligence. The Wagner numbers brought out her more lyrical qualities. She was acclaimed as she deserved. The orchestra gave a splendid performance of the "Rienzi" overture, but thereafter the quality of its playing fell off noticeably. The first violins sounded feeble rather than ethereal in the "Lohengrin" prelude, and at its close there was a distressingly false intonation at the first desk. "Tannhäuser" and "Meistersinger" went rather better, but several times in the afternoon there were extraneous sounds from the platform that seemed necessary, and there was an insensitive "grin" prelude, and at its close there was a distressingly false intonation at the first desk. "Tannhäuser" and "Meistersinger" went rather better, but several times in the afternoon there were extraneous sounds from the platform that seemed necessary, and there was an insensitive "grin" prelude, and at its close there was a distressingly false intonation at the first desk.

Novas

Guilomar Novas gave a piano recital Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall. She played Saint-Saëns' transcription of airs from Gluck's "Alceste"; Schumann's "Carnaval"; an Impromptu, Mazurka, two Etudes and a Scherzo by Chopin; and short pieces by Gluck, Friedmann, Moszkowsky, and Blanchet, concluding with Liszt's Tenth Rhapsody. It is impossible to conceive of a person who could listen to Mme. Novas unmoved. The wealth of her imagination, her command of the resources of the instrument, her musical understanding, all bear token to a supremely gifted musical nature, a nature of great emotional depth and variety, yet one which is well controlled by an intellect of no less quality and power. To be sure, her program was chosen for the most part from composers of the romantic school; music which undoubtedly possesses a particular appeal for Mme. Novas, yet she would of a certainty be equally successful in the older classics. To hear her in music of any

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Jugoslavia Hoist Flag as Italians Leave Susak

By Special Cable

TWO hours after the Italian troops left Susak on Saturday the Yugoslavs hoisted the flag, indicating the town had been part of the state. The Italian army was also evacuated. No incidents were reported.

Galli-Curci

Amelita Galli-Curci, assisted by Manuel Benvenuti, flutist, and Homer Samuels, pianist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in the Boston Opera House. Her program, of thrice familiar form and character, it is hardly necessary to quote. There were the usual operatic airs, some in folk style, with twitting flute obbligato; there were songs in French, German and Italian in which, as usual, Galli-Curci was least successful, for her talents lead her in other directions; there were the usual titbits in English. In short it was a program designed to please a not too discriminating Sunday afternoon audience, one which was aroused to enthusiasm by high notes long sustained, by feats of vocal agility accomplished with astonishing ease, and by pleasant sentimentality when the singer chose. The large company gathered in the Opera House received in generous measure that which they had come to hear and there was no lack of enthusiastic applause. The purpose of the singer and her music was no doubt fulfilled.

People's Symphony Orchestra

For its eighteenth program the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, chose the following: Mendelssohn—"Ruy Blas," Rimsky-Korsakoff—"Suite from 'Siegfried,'" Beethoven—"Aria, 'Ah Perfido,'" Schubert—"Irish Rhapsody," Tchaikovsky—"Francesca da Rimini," Tchaikovsky—"Francesca da Rimini" is not often heard, yet in many respects it is fully as interesting as "Romeo and Juliet," which is more familiar. Undoubtedly the latter is the more popular, as it offers a convenient vehicle for emotional display on the part of conductors. If "Francesca" is less effective in this regard it is nevertheless contains much that is still fresh and beautiful. It is Tchaikovsky in his most characteristic mood, that is, Tchaikovsky before he became the self-centered composer of the "Pathetic" Symphony, and when he was content to picture in tones the tragedies of other lives rather than his own morbid musings. Herbert's Irish Rhapsody is little more than a potpourri of Irish folk songs. The orchestra, however, was in command of the music, and the program in Jordan Hall, the third and last concert of the season by the Flonzaley Quartet, with Helen Stanley as assisting singer, in the poem of Gabriele D'Annunzio, to be performed for the first time in Boston. There were quartets by Beethoven and Tchaikovsky.

Boston Concert Calendar

Tuesday evening, March 6, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Suzanne Dabney, soprano, and Carlos Salzedo, harpist, in the program of "The World in Jordan Hall, the third and last concert of the season by the Flonzaley Quartet, with Helen Stanley as assisting singer, in the poem of Gabriele D'Annunzio, to be performed for the first time in Boston. There were quartets by Beethoven and Tchaikovsky.

ART

Piet Raskwitz's Paintings

Paintings by a leading young Dutch artist, Piet Raskwitz, are on view through this week at Grace Horn's gallery, Trinity Court. Mr. Raskwitz's work is in the best Dutch tradition, with its celebration of the homely beauty of peasant life, and its spacious and lyrical studies of the country of canals, with clouds and water always prominent elements in the composition. This artist's color is uncommonly agreeable. With grays and browns dominant, he handles the rare touches of warm hues with a greater care and taste than is common with painters in more southerly countries where reddish tones are more common.

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BUFFER STATE IDEA GROWS IN FRANCE; EQUIPOISE SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 5)

seen for four years, means intrigues, concessions, compromises and would probably make England the arbiter. France placed in a dilemma. France's efforts in the Ruhr to obtain what she wants and missed in 1919, will be wasted if England participates in the negotiation. Thus, France is placed in the dilemma of foregoing its security of its interests. It will be seen that these discussions are exceedingly serious, and they join up with the problem of the grouping of the powers, recently discussed and again being discussed. The exclusion of England from the conference to prepare a substitute to the Versailles Treaty, will be undoubtedly the end of the Franco-British entente. England will be thrust out from the top position and another stage in the formation of a continental bloc will be reached. Significantly, though, the bloc is the subject of serious comment in spite of the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini's repudiation. The limitations of an alliance with Italy are recognized by the powers of the Little Entente and the new French bloc. The Russia of tomorrow should be secured as an ally. Indeed, what the French consider British predominance is due to the fact that Russia was not in the entente, as a counterweight to British influence.

Spain to Be Drawn In

Spain, with whom France must negotiate concerning Tangiers, should be drawn in. A mistake will be made if Tangiers is treated as merely a local issue. The only continental bloc which could hurt England would be one in which Germany was included. It is argued, and France will not need to include Germany if it has the Little Entente, Russia, Spain, and a working understanding with Italy. Anyhow, Poincaré himself points out that it would be foolish to take up a deliberate and declared attitude of antagonism towards England, while there is a quarrel with Germany. Whether there would be the same folly, when France, in the treaty has defined the relations of the Lorraine ore fields and the Westphalian coal fields, is not made clear, but happily such a sound writer as August Gauvain fully declares that the foundation of any sensible European arrangement is, and must be, a Franco-British entente. In any case we are back to the old diplomacy of equilibrium, and a search for delicate equipoise.

MEDALS AWARDED BOSTON SOLDIERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Distinguished Service Medal citations for two Boston men who served with distinction in the World War were announced by the War Department today. Col. William J. Keefe, who commanded the One Hundred and First Ammunition Train of the Twenty-Sixth Division, and Col. William B. Eber, who served as assistant chief of staff of the Fifty-First Field Artillery Brigade, have been recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal. Colonel Keefe, according to the citation, rendered "exceedingly meritorious service while in command of the ammunition train of the Twenty-Sixth Division through the period of organization and operation in France." During the Aisne offensive he displayed great courage and resourcefulness in maintaining a steady supply of ammunition. Colonel Eber will receive the Distinguished Service Medal for "outstanding executive ability, leadership and technical skill of a high order during the Meuse-Argonne operations."

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her kitchen garden. The rose tones of her blouse and a few yellow and red blossoms beside the door of her statched cottage tell strongly in the quiet color scheme. The artist paints broadly and yet secures an illusion of detail. In "Blancum" one senses that the artist has discovered a kinship between the straggling rustic hut and the irregular patches of green and brown turf, both in form and color. There are interesting winter scenes, always with a stream of frozen water forming an important part of the design, and the shadows painted without exaggerations of color. A number of small frames contain landscapes in every way comparable with the larger works.

YALE OBSERVATORY TO ERECT TELESCOPE FOR SOUTHERN SKIES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—Yale University is to erect a new telescope in the southern hemisphere as a branch of the Yale Observatory here, it was announced today.

The telescope will be of the photographic refractor type and will be located either in New Zealand or South Africa. Fully 90 per cent of the world's large telescopes are in the north temperate zone, and a large part of the sky cannot be seen from these observatories, the announcement said. The new Yale telescope will be placed on a southern site with a definite program outlined for it, consisting chiefly of the measurement of the distances of certain stars and the determination of their motions. No telescope suitable for the work planned is available in the southern hemisphere, it was stated, and it is hoped to have the new telescope in operation a year from now.

EIGHT MAINE CITIES VOTING

PORTLAND, Me., March 5.—Spring-like weather favored the voters who went to the polls today at the annual elections held in eight Maine cities. Partisan contests were lacking in four municipalities. The polls close at 6 o'clock.

Lewiston Republicans for the first time made no nominations, leaving Mayor Louis J. Brann a clear field for re-election. Mayor William R. McDonald, Republican, was given a fourth term in South Portland, the Democrats there having no ticket. Mayor George S. Foster, who has served two terms at Ellsworth, was renominated by the Republicans and Independent voters. Bath is to have a second year with a non-partisan ticket, this time headed by Oliver Moses, a Republican. There is only an aldermanic contest. A referendum on daylight-saving time was being held in that city.

The principal contests were in Saco and Waterville, where Mayors Walter J. Gilpatrick and Leon O. Tetteh, respectively, both Democrats, were up for re-election. Close contests also were expected at Rockland and Eastport, where new candidates appeared for mayoralty honors.

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STANDARD BRANDED OIL PRICE DICTATOR

(Continued from Page 1)

patents on pressure still processes used in the production of gasoline. The high points in the indictment of the Standard interests are the following charges: Co-operation among the companies of the Standard group with concerted action to crush out independent, price fixing and division of territory, control of pipe lines which are supposedly common carriers, exorbitant profits with frequent cash dividends of 40 and 50 per cent, and extravagant salaries indicative of the wasteful and lavish manner in which their business is conducted, with the public paying the cost. Standard control of the basic patents for the pressure cracking refining process was also demanded by the report.

Practices Must Stop

The facts in the report, declared Senator La Follette in submitting it to the Senate, indicate that "the oil business cannot go on as at present organized and conducted." Domination by the Standard Oil, it was asserted, has caused "intolerable conditions" in the industry. The indictment of the Standard interests is concerned mainly with the practices of the Standard Oil Companies of Indiana and New Jersey. The former, especially, through its hold on the rich Wyoming salt creek fields and its control of the Burton refining process, is conceded to hold a dominant position.

Officials of these two companies who were examined for days by the committee and whose evidence in part furnished the basis for the conclusions presented have been quick to brand the charges as "unfair" and without foundation. The first reaction from the report came in the form of protests from Col. Robert Stewart of Chicago, chairman of the Indiana Standard Board of Directors and W. C. Teague, president of the New Jersey Standard Oil Company, declaring that "our competitors make these prices without domination by or suggestion from us."

Contentions Contradicted

This statement is flatly contradicted by the testimony of independent companies before the committee. On their "day in court" they presented suitcases full of statistics and documents claimed to be proof of the Standard's efforts to force them out of business. "There is no independence in the oil industry," it was asserted again and again as some small producer told of the cut-price war which raged in the 1920-23 period, with Standard officials warning "the little fellows" that they were ready to cut prices as low as 16 cents a gallon to maintain control of the market.

They pointed to the uniformity with which prices were raised or lowered in the Mid-Continent field, following always the lead of the Indiana Standard, as evidence of monopoly control.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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POWERS CONSIDER MOVE IN FAR EAST MAY BE NECESSARY

To Ask China for Accounting at
Tariff Parley—Loan Payment
Guarantee Will Be Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 5.—Unless the Peking Government takes immediate steps to put its house in order the great powers, which have extensive interests in China, will have to take steps for their protection in the opinion of officials well informed in regard to Far East conditions. Indications are that matters are getting worse in China, politically and financially, and it is regarded as unlikely that other powers would consent to wait much longer before taking action even if the United States desired it.

The logical time for an accounting by the powers of their affairs in China, according to officials here, would be at the tariff conference which is expected to be convened in China shortly after the exchange of ratifications of the Washington Arms Conference treaties. The primary purpose of this conference is to consider the question of a 2½ per cent tariff increase, contemplated on the terms of the conference agreement. As a matter of practice, however, it is regarded as unlikely that the powers will agree to the application of this increase until some arrangement has been arrived at for guaranteeing interest payments on outstanding foreign loans, in accordance with the conditions agreed to by China at the time the loans were made.

Chinese official reports make no secret of the fact that the Peking Government is rapidly approaching bankruptcy, and evidence is being gathered that the actual power and influence of the Peking Government extends but a few miles outside the capital. From the point of view of the foreign investor, however, the condition of the railroads is the most important consideration.

Officials here in close touch with the condition of Chinese railroads point out that whereas formerly they returned a net profit of \$35,000,000 yearly and thus have been regarded by American and other foreign investors as gilt-edged investments, now they are barely meeting operating expenses, with the Ministry of Communications apparently indifferent as to whether or not the interest charges on the various loans outstanding are met.

Conversations are taking place between representatives of the various governments concerned as to the procedure to be followed with no definite result as yet.

Washington Observations

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Herbert Hoover's "American Individualism" has mounted to figures that have far exceeded either the author's or the publishers' expectations. Mr. Hoover rejoices at the size of his royalty checks, because he assigned the proceeds to a philanthropic fund in which he is deeply interested. The Secretary of Commerce is probably the first Cabinet officer in American history who doesn't get any pay—his salary is turned over to special assistants for whom the budget makes no allowance.

Colonel Harvey, if correctly reported, is likely to hear from his Pilgrims' dinner reference in London to the "mother country." Britain was not the "mother country" of Roosevelt, who was Dutch by extraction; nor would it be acknowledged as such by Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, who is proud of his Cherokee ancestry; or by Senator Broussard, of Louisiana, who is part French; or by either of the Welshes, who claim Erin as their motherland; or by Knute Nelson, who sprang from Vikings in Norway; or by Oscar S. Straus, who was born in Germany; or by Nikola Tesla, who is Greek. Of "foreign white stock" in the United States in 1920, totaling 36,398,958, English and Celtic were the mother tongues of only about one-quarter—9,729,365. Germanic mother tongues came next with 8,622,498 representatives.

These are the hours when some of the finer sides of American politics are revealed—when politicians are parting company, at the break-up of an old Congress, some never to meet again on terms of companionship. At such times partisanship vanishes and comradeship prevails. The rancors of the floor are forgotten. Republicans and Democrats exchange handclaps and shoulder-pats with brotherly love, which is seldom feigned. Farewells are particularly poignant among senators. Men like Allee Pomeroy, of Ohio, and Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, who disappear from the Democratic side, and Republicans like Frank B. Kellogg, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Howard Sutherland, William M. Calder, Charles E. Townsend, Porter J. McCumber and Joseph I. France, enjoy strong friendships among their colleagues, rooted in the years, and when good-bys were said on Sunday they were genuine.

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Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen
Minister of Health in Bonar Law Cabinet Whose Failure at the Polls
Marks Another Inroad Into the Personnel of the Government

LABOR DEFEATS CABINET MINISTER

Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen Loses
in By-Election for Mitcham
Division of Surrey

LONDON, March 5.—(By The Associated Press).—Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Health in the Bonar Law Cabinet, has been defeated in the by-election for the Mitcham division of Surrey by J. Chester Ede, the Labor candidate.

The defeat of Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen marks another inroad into the personnel of the Bonar Law Government—the second elimination over the week-end. On Saturday the defeat of Col. G. F. Stanley, Undersecretary

for Home Affairs, in the by-election in Willesden was announced. The question of the Ruhr and the housing problem in England were prominent issues in the campaign.

LONDON, March 5.—Colonel G. F. Stanley, Undersecretary for Home Affairs, who was defeated in the by-election for the east division of Willesden, tendered his resignation to the Premier, Mr. Bonar Law, today.

Colonel Stanley's campaign involved the same issues. The man who defeated him, Harcourt Johnstone, is half American, his mother, the wife of Sir Alan Johnstone, being a sister of Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania. He was aided materially in his victory by the splendid election campaign of Lady Johnstone.

INCHCAPE REPORT ADVISES ECONOMY

Reductions in Military Budget
Recommended—Railway Expenditure Criticized

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, March 5.—The recommendations of the Inchcape committee included net reductions amounting to 192,500,000 rupees, the military budget being reduced by 105,000,000 rupees, railways 45,000,000 rupees, posts and telegraphs 13,000,000 rupees, smaller reductions in other departments making up the balance. The military budget for 1923-24 is recommended to be 577,500,000 rupees, the British garrison being reduced by 5760 men, by reducing the peace establishment of the battalions from 1012 to 884, cutting off three British cavalry regiments, while the artillery establishments are to be reduced 10 per cent. Indian troops are to be reduced by 6643 men, by the peace establishment being reduced from 806 men to 766 men in the 80 active battalions now maintained, while the strength of the training battalions is to be reduced by 50 per cent. The Royal Indian Marine service is to be drastically curtailed and reorganized.

The Inchcape committee severely criticizes the expenditure on those sections of the Government railways that are unproductive and hold that at the present time the increase of locomotives and rolling stock has outstripped the traffic requirements. Regarding the military expenditure, the report while recommending a reduction for the coming year to 567,500,000 rupees holds that 500,000,000 rupees should be the limit of India's military expenditure.

No recommendations are made regarding the Royal Air Force on the ground that it may be able to relieve

the army in certain respects. The report unanimously pays a tribute to the commander-in-chief and recommends that the detailed carrying-out and the adjustment of the recommendations be left in his hands. The committee advises that the present education, health, revenue, agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works departments be re-allocated and organized with two departments: commerce and general, at a saving in cost of 1,150,000 rupees. The committee strongly denounces the suggested control of the railways from Delhi or Simla.

MASONIC REUNION DESIRED IN ITALY

Scottish Rite Grand Council Asks
Signor Palmeri to Resign

By Special Cable
ROME, March 5.—Protest has been made against the action of Raoul V. Palmeri, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Master Masons in Italy, in acknowledging the order of the Grand Fascist Council that Masonic members resign, or leave the Fascist. The Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite Freemasons in Italy, following a meeting, demanded Signor Palmeri's resignation.

The Supreme Council issued a communiqué on Feb. 14 declaring that the decision of the Fascist Council ordering Masons to choose between Fascism and Freemasonry did not refer to the Scottish Rite body, but to the dissident Freemasons, of which there are large numbers in Italy.

Later the council of those Masons affected by the Fascist edict issued a statement granting members complete freedom to leave the organization in order to remain faithful to Fascism; the council said it was certain that those who resigned would "continue by their actions to prove that in their lodges they learned that their supreme duty is unconditional devotion to their country."

Besides being Grand Master of Master Masons, Signor Palmeri is the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Italy.

There have lately been efforts to bring about a reunion of the various branches of Italian Masonry, with the view of forming one strong Masonic lodge, to be entirely unpolitical.

FRANCE CONTINUES DRASTIC COURSE

Determined to Break German
Resistance—Isolation of
British Zone

By Special Cable
COLOGNE, March 5.—The militarization of that section of the line south of Cologne, from Ehrenbreitstein to Troisdorf means that the trains to Frankfurt must make a wide detour via Hagen. This further step in the isolation of the British zone is not agreeable to the British authorities, who have done their best, within the limits required to prevent strikes on the railway in the Cologne area to facilitate the French military transportation. The line via Hagen is the only route open to Berlin from Cologne. Train service to Berlin may be temporarily suspended.

It is said at Cologne that it is impossible for the French-Belgian administration to work the railway system they have taken over, as nearly all German railwaymen refuse to co-operate.

Germans Weakening Is Alleged
The Christian Science Monitor representative had a conversation with a French high official, who declared that the German resistance is weakening and that an agreement is likely to be reached between the French and German industrialists, but this is not expected before a month or six weeks. The attitude of the workers, he admitted was a great difficulty, but as Germany is unable to do without Ruhr products it must give in.

Signpost Set Up
The determination of the French to break the workers' resistance is shown by the expulsion of German railwaymen on all lines under French-Belgian control, also by the suppression of the German police, who as retired soldiers, strongly oppose French rule.

A German counter-stroke is seen in the publication of a black list of German firms who take out Rhineland commission export licenses. The Monitor representative investigated the alleged expulsion of German railwaymen who are living in the British zone but working at the station, lately ceded to the French.

He found that the facts were not proved. To avert such incidents,

owing to the uncertainty of the new demarcation boundary, the British authorities are setting up conspicuous signposts. A number of black troops were seen in the power station near the railway station taken by the French, and many more at Darren.

The British Foreign Office is taking note of the French plan-which policy and the success of General Pigot in the administration of the Cologne area, where the German population speak highly of British rule. Save for the tact and firmness of the British officials here, the French could probably have succeeded in "bluffing" the British Government out of Cologne.

The French general is still nervous about the lines of communication and is pressing for greater freedom in running trains through the British area.

The British consul reports the complaint of an English lady who alleges that she was searched by black soldiers while en route to Cologne.

SOVIET EMISSARY DENIES ACTIVITIES AGAINST FASCISTI

By Special Cable
ROME, March 5.—Mr. Vorovsky, head of the Bolshevik commercial mission to Rome, has presented a note to Benito Mussolini, the Premier, in which he formally denies carrying on propaganda against the Fascist Government. He affirms the Soviet Government's intention not to interfere in the internal affairs of Italy.

Referring to the Communist International Association, which controls the Communist associations abroad, Mr. Vorovsky said it was not associated with the Soviet Government. The Government, therefore, he said, should not be held responsible for its political activities.

Mr. Vorovsky expressed the hope that Italy would resume the conversations looking to a rapid conclusion of commercial treaties.

ENGINEERS TO MEET
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5.—Hydroelectric development in Canada will feature the big annual spring meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which will be held in Montreal, May 23-31. Leading engineers from many parts of the United States and Canada will attend. Two sessions will be devoted to hydroelectric progress. There will also be sessions on part development, management, fuel and the paper industry.

LADY ASTOR'S BILL GETS WIDE SUPPORT

Temperance Act to Save Youth
Before British Parliament—
Members Issue Appeal

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 5.—Lady Astor's bill in the House of Commons to prohibit the sale of intoxicants to young people under 18 is receiving remarkable support. It comes up for second reading next Friday, and an appeal for it to be treated as non-contentious has now been issued over the signatures of Lord Eustace Percy, representing the Unionists; Herbert Fisher, a Liberal, who was Minister for Education in the Coalition Government; Philip Snowden, a prominent member of the Labor Party, and Mrs. Wintringham, who is hardly less well-known as an Independent Liberal.

It starts with the support, therefore, from all sides of the British Parliament, and the facts which the appeal itself brings to notice, assure it a sympathetic hearing. It appears that nearly 116,000 teachers, including heads of some of the great public schools and officers of the National Union of Teachers, have petitioned for a restriction of the kind it proposes.

Its sponsors are also able to quote one of the astoundingly magistrates of the London Police Court and two highly placed members of the medical profession for their statement that "the rapid growth amongst young people of the habit of frequenting public house bars is causing grave disquietude among those responsible for public order."

In a striking note on the subject The Observer, one of the best informed and most moderate of weekly journals here, says that "the measure embodies one of the points of licensing reform upon which the leaders of all Christian denominations are agreed. It adds: "Those members of Parliament who are proposing the necessary legislation have therefore a mandate from the leaders of organized religion. Clergy and laymen who wish to make the voice of the churches heard on questions of social policy have the opportunity of showing that they support their leaders."

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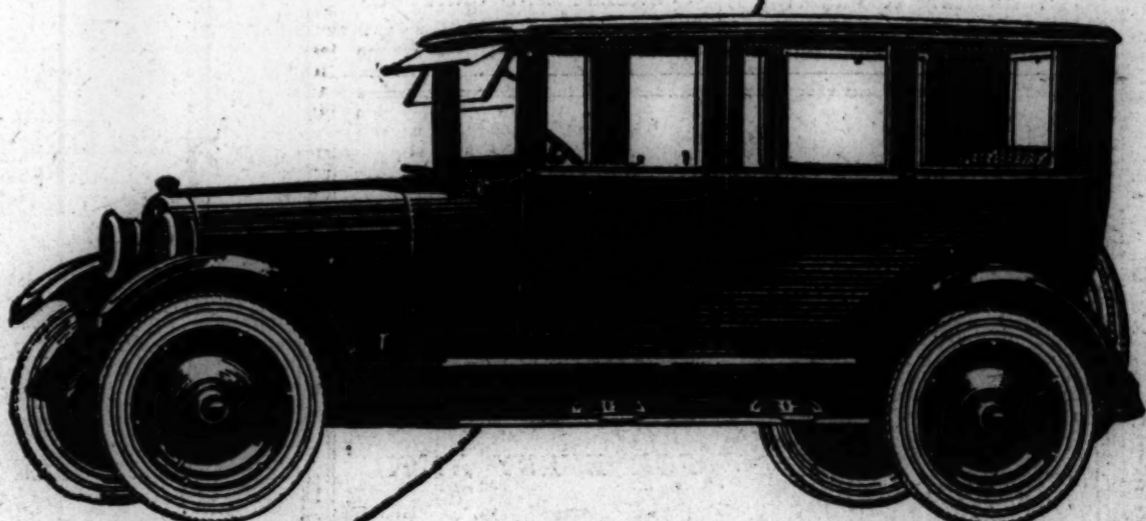
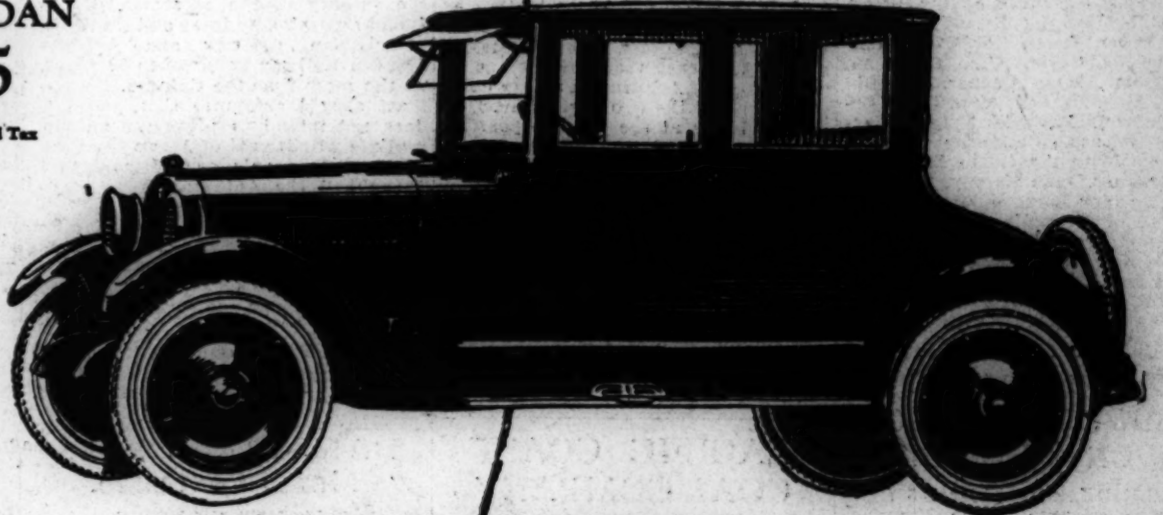
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The four illustrated articles by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts, will be of interest to all boys and officials in this great organization. They will appear in The Christian Science Monitor on

March 14, 17, 21, 28

BETTER MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING URGED

Maine Legislature May Pass Law for Uniform System Throughout State

AUGUSTA, Me., March 5 (Special).—Steps for a uniform system of accounting for all the cities and towns of the State, as recommended by Gov. Percival P. Baxter, are expected to be taken by the Legislature within a few days. While expert accounting is not expected to obtain throughout the municipalities of the State, it is felt that a comprehensive system should be maintained in even the smallest communities.

Under the present methods of accounting, no provision is made by the majority of cities and towns for the segregation of monies expended each year for the maintenance of public buildings, etc., these simply being charged off each year as current operating expenses. It is felt that this is a grave mistake, as monies thus expended create a proprietary interest and should be included in the financial statement for the year.

Under a uniform system of classifications, towns and cities not only would be able to compare their own costs of government in the various departments for any given period, but also to compare their own costs with those of other towns of the State about the same size and general character. The great volume of dependable financial statistics thus created would be invaluable to the Commonwealth of Maine.

In this connection, if the Legislature acts favorably on the recommendation of the Governor, it would seem to be desirable to change the fiscal year of the various cities and towns to conform to that under which the State now functions, viz., from July 1 to June 30, inclusive.

One of the greatest evils in municipal accounting is the fact that cities and towns are permitted under the classification of "Contingent" or "Town Charges." In these accounts are charged expenses of every description. If an appropriation is overdrawn, it is the practice of those in charge of expenditures to make up the deficiency through the medium of these accounts. They are the burying ground for all kinds of expense items which for obvious reasons the authorities do not care to include under their proper classifications. It is felt that these items should have absolutely no place in the modern municipal budget.

COLLEGE NAMES HONOR STUDENTS

Wellesley List Is Divided Into Two Classes

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 5.—There are 130 names on the honor lists announced by Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, a larger percentage than usual. Honor scholarships have been established by the college for the purpose of giving recognition to a high degree of excellence in academic work, and of showing appreciation of loyalty to the high standards that the college seeks to maintain.

These honors fall into two classes. The students in the first or higher class are termed Durand scholars, and those in the second class are termed Wellesley scholars. Such honors are awarded to seniors on the basis of 2½ years' work, and to juniors on the basis of 1½ years' work. The standard is absolute, not competitive, and all courses in the college are on the same footing, so every student has an equal opportunity of attaining the honors.

The Durand scholars in the senior class are Elizabeth Abbott, Adeline Aldrich, Margaret Barlow, Edith Brandt, Dorothy Cleveland, Isabelle Fisk, Margaret Freeman, Elizabeth Head, Virginia Jemison, Yoshi Kasuya, Carolyn T. Ladd, Margaret McCulloch, Katherine A. Marsh, Helen L. Resch, Matsuyo Takizawa, Mary A. Wheeler, Margaret Willard.

Senior Wellesley scholars are Estelle Alcide, Charlotte Arnold, Stella Balderston, Dorothy Borg, Helen P. Burns, Helen Burt, Caroline Campbell, Harriet Cavis, Alice Chapman, Joan Chater, Mary Cooper, Virginia Corwin, Alice Driscoll, Alice Day, Dorothy Dodson, Barbara Ertson, Margherita Forbes, Catherine French, Constance Fritz, Agnes Gordon, Jeanette Gruener, Jane Harvey, Margaret Hooge, Eleanor Johnson, Marian Johnson, Eleanor Kelly, Bettie Larrimore, Kathleen Lewis, Ruth Marsh, Mabel Noyes, Irene Ott, Florence Palgrave, Blanche Schluek, Ellen Schults, Clarissa Scott, Helen Scudder, Helen Stahl, Elise Van Saun, Edna Willis, Theodate Wilson.

HAVERHILL SHOPS SEEK DISPENSATION ON 48-HOUR LAW

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 5 (Special).—The Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association is expected to petition the State Commissioner of Labor and Industries today to have Haverhill's turn shoe business declared seasonal, and that the factories be allowed under this provision of the 48-hour law to operate in excess of the prescribed nine hours a day, if the association is unsuccessful in pressing its demands for Saturday forenoon work with the Shoe Workers' Protective Union.

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CHINA STATES 1915 AGREEMENTS WERE SECURED UNDER COERCION

Approval of Parliament Never Given, Though Constitution Calls for Such Ratification

This is the last of a series of three articles on the subject of the future of the Liaotung Peninsula and Manchuria, and dealing with the future ownership of the railroads traversing the territory.

By GROVER CLARK
PEKING, Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence).—The validity of the treaties of 1915, and the course to be pursued by China, form the subject of the third article.

TECH STUDENTS TO VISIT PLANTS

Group of 40 Undergraduates to Go on Four-Day Trip

In an endeavor to supplement their technical training with actual inspection of plants in operation, more than 40 undergraduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will make a four-day trip through four cities and half a dozen large industrial and commercial centers next week. These students, who are members of the course in engineering administration, will leave Boston Wednesday, March 14, accompanied by Prof. Willard E. Freeland and will visit Hartford, Springfield, New York City, and Brooklyn.

Although this trip is outside the prescribed curriculum, the faculty in charge of the course in management engineering approves highly of it and has advised all students who can afford the expense to make it. It is part of the movement to combine theory and practice which is highly indorsed at Technology and has found its way into most all the courses now given at this institution. Although co-operative courses in chemical and electrical engineering were started at Tech several years ago, last year was the first time that the present system of trips of inspection for students in engineering administration was inaugurated.

The men will visit, among other places, the Rolls-Royce automobile plant at Springfield, the Underwood typewriter plant at Hartford, Hiram Percy Maxim's radio station at Hartford, the New York Stock Exchange, the men's business suit factory at Brooklyn. Dinners and talks by Technology men prominent in industry at the various cities visited will form part of the itinerary. All Tech alumni are highly in favor of this plan and have volunteered their services in telling the undergraduates about their special lines of endeavor.

By special arrangement, the men will be given an opportunity to see the New York Stock Exchange in operation and will also be shown how the Bush Terminal Company handles its enormous volume of traffic. Both finance and traffic work are important parts of the training of management engineers and this part of the trip will be fraught with much interest and instruction for the undergraduate. The object of the visit to the Rolls-Royce factory is to show the men how standards are maintained in the production of high quality work.

TEXTILE WORKERS ADHERE TO DEMAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5 (Special).—Thomas F. McMahon, international president of the United Textile Workers of America, charges that an attempt is being made to discountenance his organization in the negotiations between the Fall River Manufacturers' Association and the Fall River Textile Council. Mr. McMahon said the United Textile Workers is after a restoration of the 22½ per cent pay cut in Dec., 1920, and will not be discredited.

"We do not propose to be handicapped by any 'pussyfooting' either by so-called labor unions or by manufacturers' associations," Mr. McMahon said. "We trust that the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration and Conciliation will get the two parties together in Fall River at the earliest possible moment to avoid strife."

AMHERST PLAY ANNOUNCED
AMHERST, Mass., March 5 (Special).—The Masquers, the undergraduate dramatic society of Amherst College, will produce "André," a historical drama in six episodes by Everett Glass '14, early in April. The play is in manuscript and never has been produced. The author, who was dramatic coach at Amherst last year, is now working with Sam Hume at the Greek Theater, Berkeley, Cal.

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FIGURES PROVE DRY LAW BENEFIT

New Hampshire Official Reports Show Marked Improvement Despite Conditions

CONCORD, N. H., March 5 (Special).—Notwithstanding the marked increase in the population of jails, almshouses and houses of correction last year as compared with 1921, the reports that have been filed in the State House indicate that the 1922 figures are small in comparison with those of the period of licensed saloons in New Hampshire.

The number of inmates in the several houses of correction increased last year from 268 to 709. But in 1921 there were 1791 prisoners in these institutions and in 1924 there were 2133 or about three times as many as there are now. In 1927, the last year before prohibition, there were 1938 confined and in 1928 this number decreased to 961 or about 50 per cent in the first year of state bone-dry prohibition. In 1929 it dropped 50 per cent more to 494 and in 1930 fell to the remarkable low figure of 275, less than one-tenth of the number confined in the pre-prohibition period. Since 1930 there has been a large increase.

In the last two years, taken together, the percentage of commitments for drunkenness increased from 43 per cent to 52 per cent as compared with the previous biennial period. But in the period before that, 1917 and 1918, no less than 79 per cent of all commitments were for drunkenness. These figures are significant as bearing on the charge that "conditions are worse than they ever were."

The population of almshouses was 1931 in 1918 and increased steadily until 1921. In 1920 it had dropped to 1600 and in 1922 was 1542, the smallest number in the past decade.

In 1921 the Legislature passed a law authorizing the closing of jails and three of the ten counties have closed their jails. The jail population of the State was between 800 and 900 until 1916 when it dropped to 655. In 1917 it fell to 484 and the next year under bone-dry prohibition it was 445. Then the upward swing began and in 1922 there were 606, which is less than in any pre-prohibition year, although much larger than in 1919, 1920 and 1921.

Professor Taussig, speaking upon "Social Classes and Social Duties" continued in part as follows:

The distribution of a population into superimposed strata has appeared at all times and in every developed society. It is no less conspicuous in India and in China than in Europe, no less marked in modern times than it was in the Middle Ages.

Two interrelations of this fact are possible: That based on superiority, and that based on privilege. The aristocratic view holds that it rests on inherent and ineradicable differences between the several social classes; the democratic, that the differences result essentially from privilege, and would disappear if all men had equal opportunities.

If the superiority view be the true one, it becomes clear not only that the favored classes are favored, but that they are doubly favored. They have not only a better foundation, but they are better able to build on that foundation. All the influences of environment, training, and in every developed society, the trend of the time is against any sort of inequality which cannot fully justify itself. Superiority must be proved, and its consequences must be shown to be good not only for the superior individuals but for their fellow men also. Privilege and station can show a reason for existence only through service. There must be the full utilization of everyone's powers for the common good, and above all of the gifted man's powers. Each and every person of the prosperous class, every woman not less than every man, has his or her share of responsibility for the

Hotel Man Objects to 48-Hour Measure
PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5 (Special).—L. Duane Walker of the new Providence, R. I., hotel man, is strident against the proposed 48-hour week bill, declares that the hotel in its first year is not a profitable investment and the enactment of a law to add considerably to its operating expenses means higher rates to the public for hotel service. The addition of more women employees to the payroll of the 600-room hostelry, he said, would require increased charges on every item.

"It is my opinion," Mr. Walker said, "that the public considers hotel prices quite high enough at present, and I doubt if it would stand for such an increase."

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Massachusetts' First Charter Practically Gave Independence

Founders and Patriots Society of America Celebrates 295th Anniversary of Signing

Massachusetts' original charter which, without the knowledge of Charles I of England, who signed it, granted practically free and independent government to an American colony and was thus the inception of American independence, celebrated its two hundred and ninety-fifth birthday today with the help of the Founders and Patriots Society of America. Although it was really granted on March 4, 1629, the fact that yesterday was Sunday delayed the observance until today.

Some 25 members of the Founders and Patriots Society, which is composed of 47 men whose ancestors came to America between 1607 and 1657, gathered at the State House, Boston, this afternoon to inspect the charter, and afterward went to Young's Hotel, where at dinner they will continue their discussion of the ancient document and the history so bound up in it. This is precisely the same number of men to whom "Charles Caesar" as he signed himself, granted the charter, almost three centuries ago.

Between Asbestos Sheets
This is the first time the charter, which for many years has been reposed between heat-radiating asbestos sheets in a steel box of the State House archives, has been brought forth by a society on its anniversary. Indeed, the combination of its inaccessibility and the fact that it is so little known and that the paradox that the slightest handling cracks the modern asbestos though it in no way harms the ancient vellum, has prevented the charter from seeing the light except on rare occasions. It is written on a high grade of calfskin in the quaint, typographic of centuries ago, and is in an excellent state of preservation.

Walter Gilman Page, secretary of the Founders and Patriots, better known for his paintings, was among those at the inspection in the State House. He is a direct descendant of John Page, one of the men who came over with John Winthrop, who brought the charter to America. In telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of the event, he said:

Territory Covered
"This charter was rather a joke on Charles I, for he thought he was merely signing a document which established a purely commercial corporation in England. Instead he was granting virtual independence to a group of men in America, who, of course, rendered allegiance to their King, but aside from that did just about as they pleased. This was the real beginning of American independence. After a time, of course, the English woke up to the cocky way in which their colonists were deporting themselves, and revoked the charter. But it was too late to quench the spirit

of independence which had been fostered upon it."

The charter granted "all that parts of New England in America which lies and extends between a great river there commonly called Monomack river, alias Merrimack river, and a certain other river there called Charles river, being in the bottom of a certain bay there commonly called Massachusetts bay, alias Mattachusetts bay, alias Massachusetts bay," and extending "throughout the mayne landes there from the Atlantick and western sea and ocean on the east parts, to the south sea on the west parts."

The grant included everything that might be found in the country, specifying many of them, such as "all mynes and myneralls, aswell roiall mynes of gould and silver as other mynes and myneralls whatsoever."

What is thought to be the most interesting part of the charter, however, is that which provides for its free government:

"And forasmuch as the good and prosperous success of the plantation of the said partes of Newe England aforesaid intended by the said Sir Henry Roswell... (and others)... shall hereafter be admitted and made free of the Company and Society hereafter mentioned, shall... be... one body corporate and polittique in fact and name, by the name of the Governor and Company of the Mattachusetts Bay in Newe England... and by that name they shall have perpetual succession."

The charter also provided in some detail for the form of government which "London's Plantation," as it was called, was to have.

CONCILIATION COURTS ASKED
MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1 (Special Correspondence).—Impressed by statistics showing a 90 per cent of the litigation in Denmark and 75 per cent in Norway is settled by courts of conciliation, Judge A. C. Hoppman of Madison, Wis., has headed a movement seeking to have tribunals of this character established in Wisconsin. The Legislature has been asked to grant the necessary authority or provide for an investigation, with a view to the presentation to the legislature of 1929.

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Safety—The very nature of the money market for safety first makes it impossible to secure property not to exceed one-half of the real value.

Availability—The fact that monthly payment plan makes the volume of return so large that funds are available for withdrawal at any time.

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LABORITE ASSAULTS ATTEMPTS TO LINK UNIONS WITH WETS

(Continued from Page 1)

another matter. Of course nobody actually knows what the great mass of trade-unions throughout the United States thinks about the liquor question because they have never voted upon it. The only body that ever voted upon it were the delegates to the annual convention of the federation. This is probably the only way in which they will ever take action, and it is the normal way in which such questions are usually decided by the trade-unions of the United States.

By the same token it is the only way in which the question of prohibition will ever be decided for our country as a whole—that is, through legislative action and by representatives duly elected by all the people. If, therefore, Mr. Gompers insists that the American Federation of Labor has officially taken action against prohibition, then it may be said with equal insistence that the people of this country as a whole have taken decided action in favor of prohibition. Furthermore, it is the only legal way according to the Constitution of the United States.

Opposition Failed

Unfortunately, the attitude of the average trade-unionist regarding the liquor question is determined by its effect upon trade-unionism rather than by its effect upon the people as a whole. The opposition to prohibition by organized labor in this country is based largely upon the fallacy that "a million men will lose their jobs" if prohibition actually becomes effective. Actually, according to the United States census figures, when the liquor business was in full operation only 62,920 wage earners were employed in all of the breweries and distilleries in this country combined. But only 15,000 of this number were brewers, distillers, maltsters and rectifiers—the remainder were carpenters, engineers, machinists, electricians, teamsters and men engaged in other trades necessary to the carrying on of the brewing and distilling business. There were more teamsters employed in breweries than there were brewers employed in breweries. It is true that there were many bartenders and salesmen and bookkeepers employed in the industry but these men have likewise found jobs in other industries which require a similar service, that is, they simply sold merchandise. Kept the same other occupation; when they lost their jobs as bartenders, they simply went back to their former jobs.

False Arguments

It happened that the brewery workers and the bartenders' unions are among the most strongly organized unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Because of this, and because their locale were found in practically every city or industrial center in America, they were particularly influential in local trades and labor bodies, so that when the question of prohibition came up for consideration in any labor organization—local, state or national—these workers and their representatives were the men representing the liquor interests forced the delegates to take action against prohibition upon the assumption that they were discussing merely an economic question which affected their jobs. They argued that the coming of prohibition would not only destroy their jobs, but their unions.

Were it not for this consideration the settlement of the prohibition problem, so far as the workmen are concerned, would be comparatively simple, because the workmen are no more drunken and debauched than any other group of men, and when given a fair and square chance to express themselves as individuals they usually stand for the highest interests of the people as a whole. This has been demonstrated time and again, excepting, of course, where the local situation was controlled by a large foreign population which naturally votes in favor of intoxicating liquor because of practices to which they were accustomed in the old country.

The effect of the saloon—and this means in substance the effect of intoxicants—upon workingmen was long ago recognized by Mr. Gompers, when, at three different annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers, in his annual reports, warned the trade unions of America to hold their labor union meetings in places which were separate from saloons. Here are some paragraphs from Mr. Gompers' various reports:

RELIABLE

Transfer and Storage Co.
Household Goods and Baggage
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GENERAL TRANSFER BUSINESS
610 First Ave. Telephone Elliott 626-1819
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Remodeling
Moderate Prices
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Landquist-Lilly
CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS
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ANNOUNCE the arrival of
New Spring Suits and Top Coats

labor bureau, that is, the places where unemployed workmen could seek employment, had been removed from the drinking saloon, as has also the place of payment of wages been removed from that influence.

Offered Rooms Free

Years ago saloon proprietors would give their meeting rooms free, or offer a bonus to such associations of workmen as could be induced to become tenants. This rule often applied, years ago, to the unions of labor. Gradually, but constantly, the unions have sought meeting places in buildings in which intoxicants are not on sale.

In my last report attention was called to the death of ample and satisfactory meeting rooms for the constantly growing organizations of the working people of our country. It was pointed out that the tendency of our union men is to have their meeting places disconnected from the saloons.

There is a constantly growing desire among our membership to hold their meetings in halls on the premises of which there is no sale of intoxicants.

Recognized the Evil

It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Gompers has long recognized the evil effect of liquor upon workingmen as a whole but particularly when these workmen are gathered together to seriously discuss the economic questions which are of supreme interest to all wage earners. Neither Mr. Gompers nor any other student of economic questions can successfully demonstrate that the interests of workmen of America are tied up to the interests of the liquor business or to the practices of consuming their products.

The way to determine whether or not workingmen can afford to stand for the liquor business, and all that comes with it, is to find out what organized labor stands for—assuming for the moment that organized labor in its higher ethical standards speaks for all labor—in the matter of better jobs, greater efficiency, higher wages, keeping children out of the factory and in the school, the elevation and dignity of workmanhood, and the preservation of the home.

When this analysis is impartially made, it will be discovered that the interests of the liquor business and its development have always been opposed to the interests and the development of the workingman, because the liquor business has been directly responsible for the degradation of the workingman and his family, rather than their elevation.

A study of the constitutions of over 100 international labor unions in the United States reveals the fact that fully one-half of them have taken some action regarding the liquor question, but this action has usually been against the liquor business in some way, for example, many will not pay sick or death benefits if a member was killed or injured while intoxicated, others have adopted resolutions forbidding all unions from holding their meetings in places controlled by saloons. A considerable number of unions expel members who enter a meeting in a state of intoxication. In many cases they will not admit a man to the union who is known to be a habitual drinker of intoxicants; others will not admit to membership men who are engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors. Some unions have a clause in their contracts with employers, permitting such employers to instantly discharge a man for drunkenness.

A CORRECTION

At a regular quarterly meeting of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Phoenix, Ariz., held on Jan. 11, 1923, a resolution was adopted which deplored the action of Mrs. Catherine Allen, a member of that church, in the sale of a suit against The Christian Science Board of Directors to contest the removal of her advertisement as a practitioner from The Christian Science Journal. As this resolution was published in the news columns of The Christian Science Monitor, it was preceded by the statement that some action of the church, was inaccurate. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 32 to 6, which was a majority of more than 5 to 1 of the members present and voting, but was not such a majority of the entire membership.

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\$40 LAND KNOCKED DOWN AT \$5 IN KANSAS FARM FORECLOSURES

(Continued from Page 1)

If the world had come tumbling down about their ears when the bottom dropped out of wheat in the fall of 1920. They had raised about 143,000,000 bushels of winter wheat that year, and to have it drop from \$2 and over a bushel down to somewhere in the neighborhood of 75 or 80 cents per bushel was a grueling blow. But when that low level of price hung on in 1921 and again in 1922, it got to be extremely serious.

Occasionally one finds an old timer here who was farming in Kansas some twenty-odd years ago, when the farmers were hit by a series of disasters that nearly ruined the State and drove them in shoals from their farms. But Kansas was closer to the frontier in those days and the farmers were a harder race, who could pick up and move out to the unbroken prairie and start all over. The morale of the present generation of farmers in Kansas has been weakened by luxury. In their days of prosperity they contracted extravagant agricultural habits, and the farmers were a harder race, who could pick up and move out to the unbroken prairie and start all over. The morale of the present generation of farmers in Kansas has been weakened by luxury.

Prosperous Habits

So long as wheat prices were relatively high in the general balancing of trade, the farmer and his wife found it much simpler to grow only grain, and faten a few hogs and cattle as they could feed, and then take these to market and turn them into money. So gradually they began going to town for their fruit, their vegetables, their beef and bacon, yes, even for their butter, eggs, and milk. That made things easier for the wife and was no hardship to the farmer so long as he had a money income in proportion to his wants.

Those habits are being changed—slowly, to be sure, because most farmers have a temperamental dislike to changes, and also because many of them do not yet realize what they are up against, but the fact that the natural conditions of agriculture make all such revolutions slow. But gradually the Kansas farmers are being forced to farm for a living instead of for money crops, because when he gets a dollar for wheat it is only worth 60 cents in the markets where he purchases.

Enforced Economy

For two years the Kansas farmer went on getting deeper and deeper into debt. His credit rating with his banker was good based on previous prosperity and past transactions. He curtailed his appetite for luxuries, because he had to, but he went on living in the same old way hoping to strike oil, either actually or metaphorically, in better prices. Then came the time when his banker could not lend him any more money and was pressing for the payment of back debts. That was in 1922. Since then the farmer has found himself, as they say, "he doesn't go to town so often to buy food, but he has rolled up his sleeves and slaughtered a pig, curing the meat and putting it by for his winter store. Perhaps it was his small store, but nevertheless it supplies the family larder."

Mrs. Farmer does not tend to town for eggs and poultry, butter and milk. She has set up a family of hens and is raising her own chickens and hunting the nests for eggs. Besides supplying her own table, her brood hens and her young chickens and eggs are a source of income in many cases about the only ready money the family sees during the year comes from the poultry. Most likely they have a milk cow or two to supply them with milk and butter, and Mrs. Farmer may pick up a little pin money from this source, too.

Raises Own Food

Meanwhile the farmer has hitched up his mules—he has had to put aside the idea he had of buying a tractor

for the present—and is planting his wheat, but not quite so much as before, because he needs some of the land to grow feed for the herd of pigs he is slowly accumulating, and to fatten a few more head of cattle. I saw more tractors on the streets of Wichita than I saw on a 200-mile drive between Topeka and this city.

The bankers are still "holding the bag." The farmer may have a little ready money in his pocket from the eggs and chickens and a pig or two he is able to sell, but he has no money to pay off his loan at the bank. He isn't trying to cheat the banker, and the banker knows it. Just as soon as he can make enough out of his money crops to leave a surplus above the expense of raising it, he will pay off his note at the bank, cheerfully. He doesn't like being in debt. That's the most farmers a decidedly uncomfortable feeling. But he has got to strike out some way or other before he can pay.

Meanwhile there is an increasing number of farmers with mortgages on their farms who are in distress. The fact that the mortgage interest is very far toward paying the interest on a mortgage and taxes. Interest rates run 8 per cent to 10 per cent in this country, and frequently more by the time all fees are paid. The farm loan banks and the joint stock land banks are operating at a considerable extent and lending cheaper money, but most of these Kansas farms are quarter sections and half sections, and there are many farmers who cannot transfer to the land banks and the joint stock banks by reason of the legal limitations.

Mortgage Situation Serious
Before I left Washington I had heard pitiful tales of the mortgage foreclosures in the tier of states extending from North Dakota to Texas, but I refrained from publishing those stories until I could check up on them on the ground. I cannot speak for the states north of Kansas, but I have looked carefully into that matter in this State and in Oklahoma and Texas, and it would be practically impossible to overstate the seriousness of the mortgage foreclosure situation.

Without going to every county seat in every state it would be impossible to get complete statistical data on mortgage sales of farms during the last six months or year. A fairly good estimate of what is going on can be formed, however, by going over the files of country newspapers published in the county seats, which carry the legal notices. That I have done extensively. In the wheat growing sections of northern Texas and Oklahoma, I have looked through the files of dozens of these country papers. Ten years ago they averaged one and, in a few instances, two advertisements of foreclosure sales on farms in the county a month, five years ago there would be perhaps one or two such advertisements every three months in Kansas; now every weekly issue has from a half page to a page, and in several cases I have seen two pages of such notices.

Sheriff Sales Increase
In Kansas I have looked through hundreds of issues of the same county paper running back 10 years without seeing a single foreclosure sale advertised, until the latter part of 1921. Then they began to appear, at first one or two in an issue, but increasing steadily until now there are five or six new ones in almost every issue.

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REAL ESTATE RENTALS
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The Highest Point of Perfection Attained in
Millinery Merchandise
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Shop for Women

IN observance of my Thirteenth Anniversary, on Monday, March the Nineteenth, I will present a special showing of the Late Spring and Early Summer Modes. You are cordially invited to call and view them.
1522 SECOND AVENUE, SEATTLE

issue. The editors of these papers tell me that in many counties in Kansas there had not been a farm sold by sheriff's sale for 15 years up to 1921, but that now they are having five and six sales a week.

Let me show you how pathetic some of these foreclosure sales are, just from the advertisements themselves, leaving aside the human equation of the distressed families. Here is an advertisement of a farm of one full section in Comanche and Clark counties, Kansas, worth at least \$15,000, to be sold up for a mortgage of \$6000 and unpaid interest of \$480. In Woodward County, Oklahoma, quarter section farms are considered even under present conditions to be worth \$3000, yet on Feb. 20, a 160-acre farm there was sold on foreclosure to pay a judgment of only \$334. Another quarter section farm not far from that, was sold the same day to satisfy a judgment of \$692.50 obtained on foreclosure.

In other words, these farmers lost farms that represented investments of from \$3000 to \$10,000, simply because they could not get together a few hundred dollars to pay the interest. I have seen thousands of such advertisements in these three states, and I am informed that north of Kansas this condition is even worse. City men tell me that they are biding their time and expect to pick up good farms, worth conservatively from \$30 to \$40 an acre, for not more than \$5 an acre. When they get them they will rent them and let the tenant farming in the United States.

IMPURE VACCINE BILL ON UTAH HOUSE SLATE

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 1 (Special Correspondence)—Although the House Committee on Public Health of the Utah Legislature has reported adversely on the Naylor bill to provide punishment for the use of impure vaccine virus, the bill has gone to the calendar to be considered by the House at the same time as the "compromise" vaccination measure, sponsored by the medical fraternity.

Meanwhile talk of an "impending smallpox epidemic" has diminished and health boards announced a large decline in the number of vaccinations. Alleged propaganda when the vaccination issue was first brought up in the present session resulted in thousands of school children and adults being vaccinated.

ANTI-MEDICAL TEST BILLS SUPPORTED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 5—The New York Anti-Vivisection Association has decided to send a delegation to Albany to support the bills to prohibit the use of children, charges in public institutions and hospitals, as subjects of experimental work by physicians, when the measures come up for a hearing on March 13.

The society will also fight for the enactment of the bill to prohibit the use of dogs for vivisection.

BRITISH BID FOR RAILS
LONDON, March 5—The British offer of £58,351 for rails made to the London County Council has been recommended for acceptance instead of the German tender of £41,919.

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Phonograph Fine Jewelry
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Shop for Women

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OAKLAND BOARD REFUSES TO INTRODUCE SCHICK TEST

Inefficiency of Method Admitted by Supporter—Warning Given Against "Offending" State Board

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Oakland's complete rejection of the so-called Schick Test and toxin-antitoxin treatment proposed for medical exploitation and experimentation in the public schools here, seems virtually assured by recent action of the Board of Education. A motion to dismiss summarily the entire program of Dr. Alvin Powell, director of health of the Oakland community centers, was only amended and the proposals tabled after Dr. Powell pleaded earnestly against "too precipitate action" which might offend members of the State Board of Health, who are advocating wholesale Schick testing in the public schools of the State.

Dr. Powell does not urge compulsory Schick testing for the present. He would begin operations in the public schools by acting in conjunction with requests of parents who express a desire to submit their children to the needle. Talks to parent-teacher associations and motion pictures are contemplated to influence parents and children to accept the test. Whether or not the parents will be individually circularized has not been determined. Dr. Powell admitted that a large number of children would have to be tested to get an accurate reaction for the community as a whole, to determine what per cent of the children are immune and whether the serum is good or otherwise. He explained that the Schick test to determine immunization and the toxin-antitoxin treatment for the susceptible—"cannot be guaranteed to work in every case, but it is undoubtedly a great help."

Would Make Clinics of Schools
Vigorous opposition to Dr. Powell's Schick-testing program which, Harry L. Boyle, chairman of the Board of Education, pointed out would convert the public schools, whose business is education, into clinics for medical experimentation, was voiced by Mrs. L. P. Boyle, an official of the Public School Protective League, Charles Quayle, Oakland attorney, and others.

Fred Hunter, past president of the National Education Association, and Fred A. Campbell, members of the board, joined Mr. Boyle and these opponents in denouncing the use of the public schools for medical experimentation. Dr. Harry E. Foster, public health officer of Oakland, is active in en-

listing support for the Schick testing, but he did not appear before the board to defend it. His co-workers, Dr. Powell, did not make a strong impression with his outline of work. He was forced in cross-questions to admit that the Schick test is not always successful in indicating the degree of susceptibility of diphtheria. That facilities, as well as unfavorable after-effects, have occasionally followed this serum treatment was reluctantly granted. That physicians are not agreed as to the efficacy of Schick testing was likewise conceded. Dr. Cummings writes: "The eradication of diphtheria will not come through serum treatment of patients, by the immunization of the well, or through the accurate clinical and laboratory diagnosis of the case and the carrier, followed by quarantine. Rather will it be attained through the most sanitary protection of the people, subconsciously practiced at all times."

Queried on Subsequent Steps
Dr. Powell's initial proposal is mild and calculated to be inoffensive. However, when asked about the children branded as susceptible by the Schick test and therefore supposedly dangerous to the community, he replied that parents of these children who did not desire toxin-antitoxin treatment could either segregate them or work out some plan compatible with the seriousness of the situation. Opponents of the Schick test construed this as meaning that public opinion could be expected to demand a general test and treatment, if it could be shown by a campaign of medical publicity and raids from the test, that conditions are as dangerous in the Oakland schools as Dr. Powell alleges. "Further action by the board will depend on the state board of health and its degree of insistence for Schick testing in the Oakland schools."

SOVIET IN SOUTH AMERICA
LONDON, March 5—A Soviet trade delegation will go to Argentina in April to organize relations with South America.

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Ardmore
All-linen, satin finish
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\$2.95 a yard

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Every possible protection is observed in selecting the first mortgages on Seattle improved real estate upon which these bonds are issued and they are backed by the reputation of this old, well-known house.

Yield 7½%, interest payable semi-annually
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Write for particulars about these bonds and other safe, profitable investments.

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We perceive: Our success is the logical result of close adherence to ideals, through which we have consistently sought to promote the happiness of patrons, because of their patronage.

Today: Our progress finds expression in enterprise which launched a number of new departments, chief among which are those affording variety, elegance and economy in women's apparel. The new departments have been given into hands selected for their broad experience and proven capacity.

Selected with judgment and assigned with tact to handle such merchandise as they know thoroughly, these men and women went to work in contentment—they love their work; but when instructed in a policy aspiring to lift higher today the ideals of yesterday they waxed enthusiastic, radiating the sunshine of happiness throughout the establishment.

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IOWA CLINCHES
I. C. A. A. TITLE

Defeats Michigan in a Hard-Fought Basketball Game at Ann Arbor, 20 to 18

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 4 (Special)—The University of Iowa clinched the Intercollegiate Athletic Association basketball title here last night by defeating the University of Michigan in a hard-fought game, 20 to 18.

The Wolverines leading, 13 to 17, J. H. Funk '24 tallied three free throws which gave the Hawkeyes quietest the winning margin.

Michigan outplayed the Iowans, but Funk scored 10 points from the foul line while Capt. C. C. Ely '23 tallied only two for Michigan. Both teams played strong defensive games. Iowa scored six points before Michigan got started, but at the end of the first half the Wolverines were leading by a score of 10 to 9.

The second half started out at a furious pace, Michigan increased its lead to 16 to 10 when two field baskets by E. B. Burch '23 and one by H. M. Jenne '25, put the Iowans on equal footing with Michigan. Meyer Paper '23 gave Michigan a two-point margin, but four free throws by Funk decided the issue.

The Michigan offense was weakened in the middle of the second half when H. G. Kipke '24 was disqualified. Michigan's defense functioned well, the Hawkeyes scoring only five baskets from the field. Funk, the leading scorer in the conference, being held scoreless from scrimmage. C. S. Haggerty '25 and Paper divided the leading honors for Michigan. The summary:

CLINTON WINNER
IN TWO MATCHES

Only Undeclared Player in First Division of Billiard Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5.—J. A. Clinton Jr. of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, made a complete change in the situation in the first section of the preliminary round of the United States amateur 18.2 ball game on Saturday, when he took two games, and gained an undisputed lead for first place when P. N. Collins of Chicago won the second match of the day from T. H. Clarkson of the New York Amateur Billiard Club.

In his first match, Clinton had a narrow escape from defeat at the hands of P. N. Collins of Baltimore, the score being 300 to 288. Roscoe gained a long lead in the earlier part of the contest, playing his usual effective nursing game, with perhaps a little less inaccuracy in the massing and his shots than usual, until at the end of his twenty-fifth inning, when he led by 73 points with 21 to go. But at this point Clinton settled into his best form, making a series of open-table shots that were brilliantly executed and then bringing the balls together for a run of 42. He gained the lead, 288-280, in his twenty-seventh turn, and then played safe for the balance of the contest, winning in the thirty-second. The match by innings:

J. A. Clinton Jr. 5 4 9 23 18 0 0
0 11 9 3 7 15 4 23 5 23 4 0
42 21 7 0 4 1 5-200. Average—9-12-32
High run—42.

Dr. R. Roscoe—0 16 21 12 10
23 0 7 1 0 5 6 19 0 0 4 8 23 13 17
0 0 2 1 0 0 6-288. Average—9. High run—58.

Clinton required 13 innings only to defeat Jacob Klinger, of the Liederkranz Club, in the evening contest, winning by a score of 300 to 170. He held the lead throughout the game, making a run of 42 in the sixth, and close nursing, missing on a mass shot, and reaching 273 in the fourth, with Klinger at 87. Klinger then made a run of 49, but a short run of 19 by Clinton in the eighth ended the game. The match by innings:

J. A. Clinton Jr. 3 0 18 8 30 4 3
11 18 29 48 38 0 7 19-300. Average—16-12-18
High run—49.

The victory for Collins over Clarkson makes it likely that the Chicago player will also be selected for the finals, as his grand average will be a determining factor, even if Clarkson defeats Clinton in their match. Collins was the master of the situation throughout the game, gaining a lead on a run of 86 in the second inning, and reaching 150 in his first six innings, with Clarkson at 59. But he slowed up after that and it was not until his twenty-sixth inning that a run of 28 carried him close to victory, which came two innings later. The score by innings:

P. N. Collins—5 36 18 30 24 3 16 0
6 3 1 0 1 3 3 23 1 16 9 10 25 1-0
Average—10-20-28. High run—37.

E. H. Clarkson—0 0 88 22 0 1 1 2
2 14 1 0 10 1 1 2 2 2 2
246. Average—8-22-28. High run—38.

WEST POINT WINS AND LOSES

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 5.—Two of the three athletic teams which represented the United States Military Academy in competition here today won while the other lost. The Cadets' polo team defeated the University of Pennsylvania in two games, 5 to 3 and 12 to 7. The Army swimmers easily defeated Johns Hopkins University 45 to 17 while the Yale wrestlers won from West Point, the Yale capturing six of the seven bouts.

BROWN SWIMMERS WIN

In the excitement of watching Stiff-neck Brown University freshman, force out Capt. William Stuart of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology variety swimming team in the 100-yard breast stroke at a dual meet at the Boston Y. M. C. A. Saturday night, Larry Johnson, referee, toppled over the edge of the tank and took a swim himself. Brown won the meet 60 to 11, taking every first.

Records Broken in
Illinois Carnival

Wonderful Work Done by Western College Athletes

URBANA, Ill., March 3.—Breaking nine records and tying two more, the 511 athletes who represented 47 institutions from the south, west and middle west in the six-day annual University of Illinois indoor relay carnival in the Illinois armory here today thrilled the 5000 spectators present.

R. B. Ayres '24, Illinois sprinter, tied the then world's indoor record in the 75-yard dash when he negotiated the distance in 7.5 seconds, defeating 30 of the best sprinters in the west.

F. P. Johnson '24 defeated the much-heralded Dehart Hubbard of Michigan and Earl Frazier '23 of Baylor University, when he ran the 75-yard hurdles in 9.5-58.

Conubard, who defeated E. O. Gourdin of Harvard in the national A. A. U. championship in the running broad jump, broke the carnival record with a leap of 23 ft. 4 in.

Emerson Norton '25, University of Kansas, won the big event of the relay in the 75-yard dash when he negotiated the distance in 7.5 seconds, defeating 30 of the best sprinters in the west.

The University of Iowa one-mile quartet broke its own one-mile relay record when it ran the distance in 3m. 28s. in a great race against 10 of the leading teams of the west.

Conubard broke the record in the four-mile relay team on the four-mile indoor championship for the third year straight, but only after a thrilling race against the University of Michigan four. The two leading teams pulled away from the other opponents early in the race and Illinois touched the 100 yards ahead of the Maine and Blue quartet, when E. S. Wells Jr. '23 made a great sprint.

Carleton College of Northfield, Minn., established a new record of 3m. 28s. in the two-mile college relay. Washburn College of Butte, Colo., tied the record for the college relay championship, establishing a new mark of 3m. 31s. In the college medley Central College of Fayette, Mo., took the championship with a new record of 8m. 44s.

Capt. E. C. Wilson '23, University of Iowa, broke his own record in the 300-yard special, when he ran away from a big field in the fast time of 31.4-58. The summary:

75-Yard Dash—Won by R. Ayres, Illinois, 7.5 seconds; second, R. Ayres, Illinois, 7.6 seconds; third, W. S. Peitz, Wisconsin, 7.7 seconds; fourth, W. S. Peitz, Wisconsin, 7.8 seconds.

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. C. Wilson, Iowa, 7.5 seconds; second, E. C. Wilson, Iowa, 7.6 seconds; third, H. E. Hagen, Northwestern, 7.7 seconds; fourth, H. E. Hagen, Northwestern, 7.8 seconds.

1000-Yard Relay—Won by M. J. Reineke, Illinois, 19.4 seconds; second, M. J. Reineke, Illinois, 19.5 seconds; third, M. J. Reineke, Illinois, 19.6 seconds; fourth, M. J. Reineke, Illinois, 19.7 seconds.

1500-Meter Relay—Won by E. Krogh, Chicago, 4m. 38s.; second, E. Krogh, Chicago, 4m. 39s.; third, E. Krogh, Chicago, 4m. 40s.; fourth, E. Krogh, Chicago, 4m. 41s.

100-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by J. Reilly, Kansas State A. C., 12.5 seconds; second, J. Reilly, Kansas State A. C., 12.6 seconds; third, J. Reilly, Kansas State A. C., 12.7 seconds; fourth, J. Reilly, Kansas State A. C., 12.8 seconds.

Running High Jump—Won by G. D. Poot, Illinois, 4 ft. 10 in.; second, G. D. Poot, Illinois, 4 ft. 11 in.; third, G. D. Poot, Illinois, 5 ft. 0 in.; fourth, G. D. Poot, Illinois, 5 ft. 1 in.

One-Mile College Relay—Won by Iowa, 3m. 28s.; second, Iowa, 3m. 29s.; third, Iowa, 3m. 30s.; fourth, Iowa, 3m. 31s.

Two-Mile University Relay—Won by Iowa State College, 6m. 44s.; second, Iowa State College, 6m. 45s.; third, Iowa State College, 6m. 46s.; fourth, Iowa State College, 6m. 47s.

Four-Mile University Relay—Won by Illinois, 12m. 31s.; second, Illinois, 12m. 32s.; third, Illinois, 12m. 33s.; fourth, Illinois, 12m. 34s.

One-Mile College Relay—Won by Washburn, 3m. 31s.; second, Washburn, 3m. 32s.; third, Washburn, 3m. 33s.; fourth, Washburn, 3m. 34s.

Two-Mile College Relay—Won by Carleton, 6m. 44s.; second, Carleton, 6m. 45s.; third, Carleton, 6m. 46s.; fourth, Carleton, 6m. 47s.

One-Mile High School Relay—Won by University High, Chicago, 3m. 28s.; second, University High, Chicago, 3m. 29s.; third, University High, Chicago, 3m. 30s.; fourth, University High, Chicago, 3m. 31s.

Two-Mile College Relay—Won by Carleton, 6m. 44s.; second, Carleton, 6m. 45s.; third, Carleton, 6m. 46s.; fourth, Carleton, 6m. 47s.

One-Mile High School Relay—Won by University High, Chicago, 3m. 28s.; second, University High, Chicago, 3m. 29s.; third, University High, Chicago, 3m. 30s.; fourth, University High, Chicago, 3m. 31s.

Two-Mile College Relay—Won by Carleton, 6m. 44s.; second, Carleton, 6m. 45s.; third, Carleton, 6m. 46s.; fourth, Carleton, 6m. 47s.

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Two-Mile College Relay—Won by Carleton, 6m. 44s.; second, Carleton, 6m. 45s.; third, Carleton, 6m. 46s.; fourth, Carleton, 6m. 47s.

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Two-Mile College Relay—Won by Carleton, 6m. 44s.; second, Carleton, 6m. 45s.; third, Carleton, 6m. 46s.; fourth, Carleton, 6m. 47s.

VANCOUVER AND
VICTORIA MEET

Play Off Coast Hockey Title This Week — Frederickson Leads

Scorers—Mackay Second

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY ASSOCIATION COAST STANDING

VICTORIA, B. C., Mar. 5 (Special)—Victoria and Vancouver meet here Wednesday and in Vancouver Friday to battle for the championship of the Pacific Coast Hockey Association.

These dates for the coast playoff were announced Saturday after Victoria had forced Seattle out of the finals here Friday. The total number of goals scored during the two playoff games will decide the championship.

This year the champions of the National Hockey League will come to the coast to play for the Stanley Cup, and as this trophy has been won only once by an eastern or western team away from home, the coast champions are confident of bringing it back to the west.

The victors in the series with the Eastern champions will play with the prairie champions later, but the marked superiority of the Coast teams over the prairie teams this season would seem to indicate that the winners of the coast will have no difficulty in taking the world title.

Announcement of individual scoring figures in the coast league yesterday shows that Frank Frederickson, center forward of the Victoria team, not only led all other scorers by 17 points, but equalled the league record of 54 points for scoring and netted more goals this season than any player in the history of the game in the west. Frederickson's figures of 39 goals and 15 assists put him 17 points ahead of the second, the Vancouver star, who scored 22 goals and 10 assists.

In the 1916 season, Morris of Seattle scored 37 goals and got 17 assists, making a total of 54 points. While Morris played five less games than Frederickson, Victoria's record in the league system this year does not permit of very high scoring, as shown by the fact that the team scored only 89 points compared to Seattle's 101 and Vancouver's 112. Frederickson scored 44 per cent of the Victoria goals. He is hailed now as one of the best players about of MacKay, the Vancouver star, who scored 22 goals and 10 assists.

Frederickson tied Harris of Vancouver for first scoring place two years ago, when he shot 20 goals and 12 assists or 32 less points than he scored this year.

Seattle played one more game than the other two teams, as one Victoria-Vancouver contest was ordered replayed, if necessary. The necessity did not arise. The Victorians have played a closer game than either of the other teams, having had only 81 goals scored against them. This gives them a better average for the league. The records for individual scoring are as follows:

Player Team G. A. Pts.
Frederickson, Victoria 39 15 54
MacKay, Vancouver 22 10 32
Cook, Vancouver 19 10 29
Poynton, Seattle 18 7 25
Allen, Seattle 17 10 27
Morris, Seattle 16 5 21
Mackay, Victoria 15 10 25
Walker, Seattle 14 9 23
C. Loughlin, Victoria 12 9 21
Duncan, Vancouver 11 8 19
Haglund, Victoria 10 8 18
Skinner, Vancouver 10 8 18
Oatman, Victoria 10 6 16
Harris, Vancouver 9 10 19
Briden, Seattle 7 10 17
Denney, Vancouver 7 10 17
Rickey, Seattle 6 10 16
Anderson, Victoria 5 6 11
McCarthy, Seattle 4 10 14
Dundee, Victoria 3 10 6
Dellida, Victoria 3 10 6
Patrick, Vancouver 2 10 4
Luther, Seattle 2 10 4

Outside of Frederickson's big score, perhaps the most remarkable feature of these figures is the total of 29 points gained by Cook, Vancouver captain, who, though a defense man, beat all forwards but the Victoria star, Mackay, of his own team. The high average of C. Loughlin, Victoria, and Duncan, Vancouver, both defense men, also is notable.

HAGEN BREAKS RECORD
NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—W. C. Hagen, British open golf champion, broke the country club record here this afternoon in match play, covering 18 holes in 67. The previous record of 68 holes in 67, was established by William Mehlhorn of Shreveport, La., in a tournament last year. Hagen and Walter Kirkwood of Australia defeated Mehlhorn and J. H. Nelson of New Orleans, 8 and 7, in the 36-hole match.

QUAKERS TAKE FOUR GAMES
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5.—The Germantown Cricket Club, squash racket team proved supreme Saturday in both the veterans match with Washington and the intercity match with Boston. Germantown won three out of five games from the veterans and four out of five from the Bostonians.

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St. Paul Wins Title
in Western Division

Defeats Pittsburgh in Second Game of Series by 2 to 1

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 4 (Special)—The St. Paul Athletic Club Saturday night earned the right to play in the finals for championship honors in the United States Amateur Hockey Association by defeating the Pittsburgh Hockey Club by a score of 2 goals to 1 in another hard-played and brilliant game. This makes it absolutely certain that St. Paul will play against the Boston Athletic Association in the final game of the series.

The visitors won the game in the first period, when they showed great superiority over the locals, but the latter came back very strong in the second and third quarters, making the game a close one.

The visitors put on a lot of speed and defensive work in the last part of the game to save themselves from defeat, as the Pittsburgh boys improved every moment and had the goalender of the St. Paul team exceptionally busy at the end of the game.

Paul's goalender, was again the feature of the game, for he stopped not less than 50 or 60 shots that were aimed straight and fast for the net.

ST. PAUL PITTSBURGH
Gohsen, J. W. ... 1st. Dr. Darragh, Baker
Hockey ... 2nd. Dr. Darragh, Baker
T. Conroy, Jr. ... 3rd. Dr. Darragh, Baker
A. G. Conroy, Jr. ... 4th. Dr. Darragh, Baker
Breen, Jr. ... 5th. Dr. Darragh, Baker
Elliot, Jr. ... 6th. Dr. Darragh, Baker
Score—St. Paul Athletic Club 2, Pittsburgh Hockey Club 1. Goals—St. Paul, Dr. Darragh, Baker; Pittsburgh, Breen, Jr.

Referee—Mitchell. Time—Three 15m. periods.

PENN SWIMMERS
OUTSCORE COLUMBIA
NEW YORK, March 5 (Special)—The University of Pennsylvania decisively trounced the Columbia University swimming team by the score of 43 to 19, in the local pool Saturday night, but the Lion reciprocated in the water polo game by turning in a victorious score of 33 to 8.

L. V. Holst '24, was mainly responsible for the victory of the Quakers, winning the 50 yards in 25.3-58, the century event in 1m. 1s., and swimming anchor in the relay. In the latter event, the Pennsylvania team had an easy time of it, leading by five yards at the finish.

The swimming summary follows:
50-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 25.3-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 26.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 26.8-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 27.5-59.

100-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 54.1-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 55.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 56.1-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 57.1-59.

200-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 1m. 10.1-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 1m. 11.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 1m. 12.1-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 1m. 13.1-59.

400-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 4m. 10.1-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 4m. 11.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 4m. 12.1-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 4m. 13.1-59.

800-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 8m. 10.1-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 8m. 11.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 8m. 12.1-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 8m. 13.1-59.

1600-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 16m. 10.1-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 16m. 11.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 16m. 12.1-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 16m. 13.1-59.

3200-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 32m. 10.1-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 32m. 11.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 32m. 12.1-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 32m. 13.1-59.

6400-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 64m. 10.1-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 64m. 11.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 64m. 12.1-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 64m. 13.1-59.

12800-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 128m. 10.1-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 128m. 11.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 128m. 12.1-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 128m. 13.1-59.

25600-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 256m. 10.1-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 256m. 11.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 256m. 12.1-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 256m. 13.1-59.

51200-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 512m. 10.1-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 512m. 11.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 512m. 12.1-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 512m. 13.1-59.

102400-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 1024m. 10.1-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 1024m. 11.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 1024m. 12.1-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 1024m. 13.1-59.

204800-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 2048m. 10.1-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 2048m. 11.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 2048m. 12.1-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 2048m. 13.1-59.

409600-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 4096m. 10.1-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 4096m. 11.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 4096m. 12.1-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 4096m. 13.1-59.

819200-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 8192m. 10.1-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 8192m. 11.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 8192m. 12.1-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 8192m. 13.1-59.

1638400-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 16384m. 10.1-58; second, W. W. Butler '25, 16384m. 11.1-59; third, W. W. Butler '25, 16384m. 12.1-59; fourth, W. W. Butler '25, 16384m. 13.1-59.

3276800-Yard Swim—Won by L. V. Holst '24, 32768m. 10.1-58; second, W. W. Butler

Thirteen Countries Are Already Entered

Other Proposed Measures Are Also Made to Combat Influence Believed Responsible for Illiteracy

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 23. (Special Correspondence).—The American Citizenship Council has perfected a plan of action here, and its campaign aimed not only to help illiterate foreigners, of whom California has 20,000 more today than she had 10 years ago, but also to assist the public schools of the State by supporting pending legislation which is calculated to improve them.

The council's naturalization work will be for the time overshadowed by pressure of legislative activities. One establishment of maintenance of private schools by foreigners.

The council is directed against foreign influences at work in the State, said to be responsible for the remarkable number of illiterates despite a voluminous school law and many amendments. By articulating the council's plan of action, the agencies of the State to all its children of school age, illiteracy will be quickly eradicated, it is claimed.

✓ In its naturalization work, the council will seek to have enforced the

being indorsed by the council provides that the courses of study of all private kindergartens, primary, secondary schools and private schools shall, on or before the first day of July of each year be submitted to the state Department of Education. It shall be incumbent upon the state Department of Education to approve or disapprove said courses of study." Courses relating to religion or religious education are exempted from inspection.

Other bills supported by the council would make compulsory regular courses of instruction in the Constitution of the United States in all public and private schools in the State of California, beginning with the eighth grade, and would prohibit

present, compelling the teaching of English to aliens between the ages of 18 and 21, whose knowledge of English is not equal to that of a sixth grade education. There is also a state law that a board of supervisors must levy a tax to cover at least the amount asked for by a board of education. But according to Leon French, deputy attorney general of the state and president of the council, the San Francisco board of supervisors cut out of the board of education budget nearly \$2,000,000, thus violating the provision of the law. Effort will be made to compel the supervisors to appropriate the full amount requested by the board of education in its budget.

ATHLETIC VICTORIES

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 4 (Special)—In a closely guarded intercollegiate Conference basketball game here last night Indiana University returned a defeat inflicted last week and decisively defeated Northwestern University, 31 to 25. Indiana had things all in its favor in the first half after the first few minutes, which were even. The score at half time was 20 to 10.

INDIANA—Nykos, H., r. f., McKenize, Johnson, Bahr, K. No. 1, g., E. Emerson Parker, Coffey, Parker, M., c., Alward, E. Forward, G. Graw, Franzen, Thomas, Jr., l. f., Stegman, Rapp, Stegman.

Score—Indiana University 31, Northwestern 25.

NORTHWESTERN—Nykos 5, Bahr 3, Thomas 2, Parker, for

TITLE CHANCE IS LOST

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 5 (Special)—The Cleveland Hockey Club defeated the Duluth Hockey Club here Saturday night, 5 to 0, but the victory availed the locals little for St. Paul settled the championship outcome at Pittsburgh for the western division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association.

Cleveland was unable to score in the opening period, but Nelson Stewart, Cleveland center, started the second session off with a high side shot that bounded off Goal-tender Anderson's hand into the net.

In the third, James Cree drove over the puck twice into the Duluth net on long shots, which were followed by

Indiana, McKenzie was victorious at Madison, Wis., last night.

For Indiana, McKenzie is for Northwest—Winters, Referee—Ray.

Coming from behind, after Northwestern had won two decisions, Indiana's varsity wrestlers won the second Crimson victory of the evening from the Purple here last night, 16 to 9.

Coming from behind, after Northwestern had won two decisions, Indiana's varsity wrestlers won the second Crimson victory of the evening from the Purple here last night, 16 to 9.

ILLINOIS WRESTLERS WIN

IOWA CITY, Ia., March 4 (Special)—The University of Illinois defeated those of the University of Iowa, 16 to 11, in a hard-fought match on the local floor yesterday afternoon. Up until the fourth period, the contest was a draw, but in the fifth period, the visitors clinched the meet by throwing his opponent overboard.

The spectators centered in the bout drive by Debernard that passed by Anderson. The summary:

CLEVELAND	DULUTH
Crease, lv.....	rw Olson St.
Debernard, rw.....	ld O'Connell
Henderson, rd.....	ld O'Connell
Winters, rd.....	ld Clark
Turner, k.....	k Anderson
Sprule, b.....	b Anderson
Hockey Club 5.....	Duluth Hockey Club 6
Debernard for Cleveland, Referee—Harvey Sproule. Time Three 15m. periods.	

BERLIN BEATS VICTORIAN

BERLIN, N. H., March 3.—The Berlin hockey team evened with the Victorians in a game played at the latter place last night, 3 to 0, before a large crowd. Gauthier and Trihey featured for the winners, while Skilton played well for the losers.

between J. W. McMullen '24 and Capt. J. C. Heidt '23 of Iowa, both of whom had not been defeated this season. Though unable to throw his opponent, McMullen held the advantage throughout. The match defeat was the first of the season for the Old Gold.

TIGERS OUTWRESTLE CRIMSON
Princeton University, cleaning up in the heavier classes, defeated Harvard University 19 to 10, Saturday afternoon, on the wrestling mat at Hemenway gymnasium.

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NEW YORK, March 4—Davis Cup challenges have been received from six more nations, bringing the total to 13, one less than last year's record. The United States Lawn Tennis Association announced today. The latest entries are Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Holland, Denmark and Australia. The first five are newcomers in European tennis, and the Antipodians in the American zone.

It is the first time that Switzerland and Holland have entered teams for the trophy which represents the team championship of the world. Entries will not close until March 15, by which time the association hopes to receive challenges from Belgium, Spain and the Philippines, all of which competed in 1932.

B. A. A. DEFEATS NEW HAVEN AND WINS TITLE

NEW HAVEN, March 5—The Boston Athletic Association won the championship of the Eastern division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association here, Saturday night, when it defeated the New Haven Hockey Club, its nearest competitor, 1 to 0, in an overtime game. The teams played a fast game from the start, but there were no even terms until G. F. Pagan, center for the visitors, shot the winning point during a scrimmage before the local net. The locals were handicapped by having to play through the entire time without a substitution.

The summary:

BOSTON A. A.	NEW HAVEN
Rice, Iw.....	f.w. Lowrey
George Wright, c.....	c. S. Veno
Edlight, South.....	d. W. Shattuck
Campbell, I.....	rd. J. May
McGrath, G.....	ld. J. Reams
Lacroix, J.....	l. J. Reams

Score—Boston Athletic Association 1, New Haven Hockey Club 0. Goals—Goran for Boston, References—McGrath and Gerald Wiggitt. Time—Three 15-min. periods and overtime.

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For week ended March 3, 1923.

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- .04
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+ .11
- .11
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
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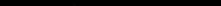
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EDUCATIONAL

A London School Where the Boys
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London, England.
Special Correspondence.
THERE is a school in London where the master is called "The Skipper" and where many of the boys wear naval uniforms. In the luncheon hour the boys stay in the school room to make drawings of ships, while they bring from home pieces of rope they have knotted and spliced. Their essays savor strongly of sea yarns, and nautical expressions which have sometimes to be censured, fly round the playground. A boy does not think of calling another "silly" now; he is "wet," or "two points in the wind." He knows that "The Skipper" will stand no more nonsense after he has told him to take "a round turn out of himself" (turn over a new leaf), and the "sea lawyer" in the class has been well warned that he must give up his argumentative ways or make the acquaintance of the rope's end when he gets into the merchant service.

These London school boys are all going to sea, and to further their ambition the London County Council is giving them a three years' course of nautical training at the Rotherhithe New Road School.

London boys with a zest for the sea are received at the school, although there were only 40 vacancies for 55 applicants at the last selection. The school is in the dock district, but the neighborhood does not yield the most young sailors. Lambeth produces many, and Brixton also. Neither are the boys all sons of sailors. Some belong to families where no one has ever gone to sea before, and they do not altogether like the boys' bent. There is no changing the purpose of boys who want to go to sea, however. "And there's no end of voyaging when once the voice is heard."

Boys Need No Coaxing to Study
They are enthusiastic over their training. The schoolroom is hung round with drawings of types of ships, steamship funnel markings, flags of all nations, signals of every code, and specimens of knotting and splicing—all the work of the boys. A beautiful model of a sailing ship made by an old sailor shows where they have obtained their intimate knowledge of the rigging of a ship, and acquaintance with the action of winds and tides and currents.

"The best apprentices are supposed

to come from sailing ships," said Commander Buckle, the head of the school. "For this reason we take the boys over any sailing ship that comes into the docks. They were on board La Franca, the largest sailing ship in the world, before her last voyage. Our skipper has been a captain in the merchant service, so he is able to arrange these visits quite easily. We have a boat in the docks also, so that the boys can learn to row. They swim in the baths."

"We teach them navigation up to the standard of the second mate's certificate. It is not the navigation of the sailor of 10 years ago who went by 'rule of thumb'. Our boys know 'why', and 'where', and 'how'. They learn trigonometry so that they can understand navigation. Seamanship includes the rule of the road, three kinds of signaling, rigging a ship, and stowing cargoes. Geography lessons deal with products of different countries and therefore with cargoes, while the history taught is that of the maritime development of our own, and of sister nations."

Wholesome Sailor Pride
There are other lessons which are not in the curriculum but are important to the making of a sailor. No boy now makes the excuse to his sailor chief that his mother will not wash his collar. He has heard too often the remark: "that's your job. I've done it, and if you are going to be a sailor you have got to do it too." A sailor's pride of appearance permeates the school—even to the correct crease in the trousers.

The sailor's mettle has also been developed in the boys. One of those who are just leaving school to start as an apprentice on board ship was asked where he wanted to sail. "All over the world!" he replied enthusiastically. Yet his mother, and his father who is a bank clerk, have done their best to persuade him to take a job on shore. Needless to say, all the boys intend to be "skippers."

In the meantime, three boys are going into the navy, nine as apprentices on merchant ships, and 23 on deck and as steward boys.

"For the seas call, and the stars call, and oh! the tales of the sea," wrote Gerald Gould in "The Open Road."

very fully and frankly. Recently the college body adopted a suggestion of the president's to develop a system of political forums at which speakers on subjects of current interest will be secured to open questions for general discussion.

Just now Amherst is following its president's lead on a path that is as hard for some of Amherst's sons as any he has set out upon. In the difficult field of college athletics, President Melklejohn has not hesitated to go back to sound reasoning and to make a stand for sanity, for true educational values, for the complete dethronement of commercialism, of professional management and outside interference. He has gone a long way with his alumni. No athletes are "sent" to Amherst today.

"When you see our team on the field," he told an alumni body before a big game last fall, "you will feel that there are a group of college men who have kept up their heads, not a group of football players in college for that purpose."

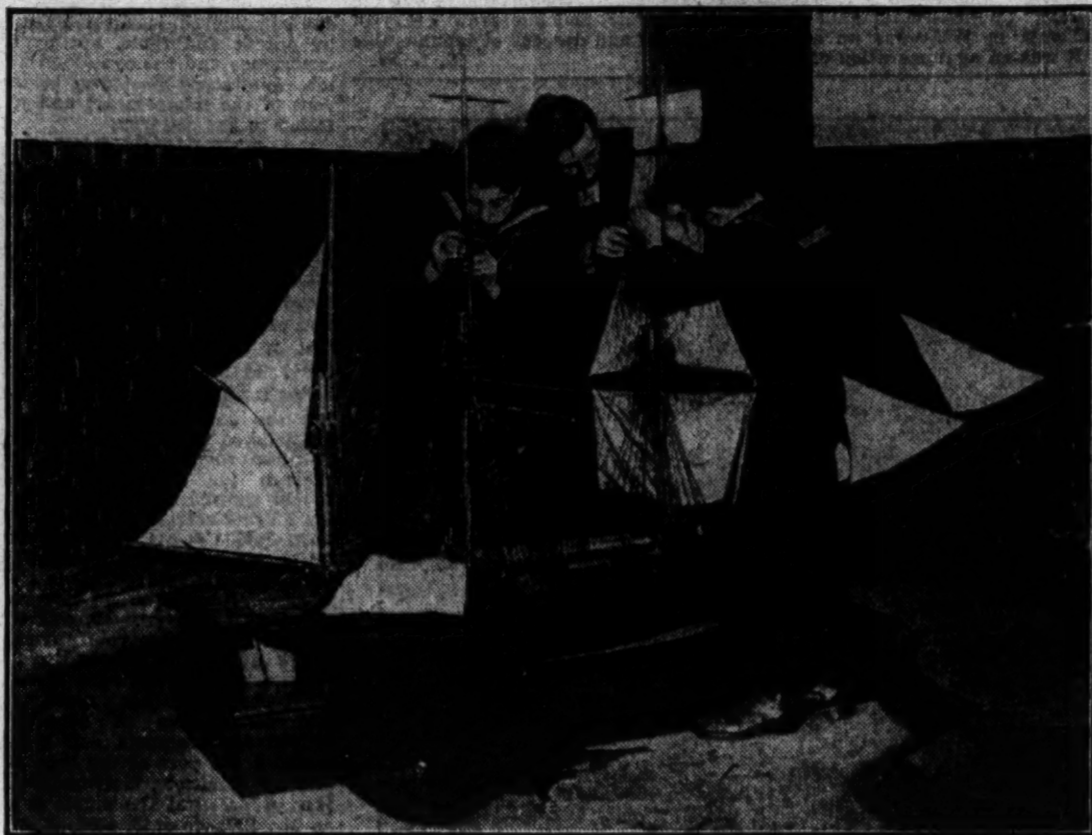
College athletics are for college students, as a part of their recreational life, the president maintains, and are not a concern of professional coaches, not a matter for the gaining of the spectacular though futile publicity of the sporting page; not a business proposition for financing playing fields and equipment. "How can you expect to solve economic riddles if you can't play your own games?" he asks his seniors. And he is winning even this point, though the end is not in sight. The student council put before the student body last term its president's proposition to have athletics entirely in the hands of students, student coached, student managed. The student body discussed the matter and expressed its willingness to accept this plan if Amherst's rival colleges would concur in it.

In the discussion with other colleges, the plan was modified to faculty, instead of student, control, and it is still pending. This is frankly a compromise, President Melklejohn declares. He even feels it is a step backward, to take control of the coaches out of the hands of the student athletic council and put it in the hands of the faculty. But the immediate gain will be to make coaching a responsible faculty position, and after that the president plans to have the control of the faculty gradually relinquished as the

students are ready to accept full management of their games. The student body understands his position thoroughly, and in large part agrees with it. They are blocked for the moment by the failure of Amherst's oldest rivals to accept the plan even in its modified form. But the Amherst student body is convinced that they can bring Williams in with them in time, and they are patient about it. To go it alone would be impossible, they

with enthusiasm, and are eager to encourage their pupils to correspond with their American cousins. We feel that this plan will bring the already friendly countries in closer contact with each other for their mutual education and benefit.

"For some time past a system of education by voluntary correspondence between schools has been in operation throughout Australia, and the authorities would like to see the idea



Turning Land Boys Into Sailor Boys

Photo by London News Agency

assert, if the college were to maintain athletic relations with colleges coached by the best professionals obtainable. And Williams, their age-old rival, they would not willingly give up. They feel content that they will bring Williams to their point of view.

The president was himself once a famous cricket player, and he can still give an excellent account of himself, his seniors testify, on the tennis and squash courts. He is one of the few American college executives one can think of who have kept up their athletic. He is not under 50, although one wouldn't suspect it from his lithe figure, sprightly step and coal black hair. It may fairly be said that he personifies the new spirit of Amherst, which the college has accepted as its own and which is putting Amherst College in a position scarcely to be paralleled in America.

developed here. We hope that before long every school in Australia will be corresponding with at least one school in the United States. It is possible for the bureau to arrange immediate correspondence with any special district. Some Australian schools prefer to write to American schools in districts where the industries are the same.

Many teachers recognize that the plan has a high educational value, Captain Harris explained, apart from the good will it engenders. The girl or boy who describes her or his own city gets one which gives a vivid picture of the far distant city in Australia. When the information is spread to the class the result is a lecture for the good of all.

Further particulars concerning the plan, which may be extended to all English-speaking countries, may be had from Capt. Kilroy Harris, American Australasian Bureau, Box 516, G. P. O., Chicago, Ill.

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THERE have been formed in Australia various unofficial societies for cultivating friendly relations between the children of Australia and America. Capt. Kilroy Harris, director of the American Australasian Bureau in Chicago, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, while in this city a day or two ago, "The Australian schools have taken up the scheme

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ART appreciation applied to the architectural and structural relationship of Tulsa business buildings and residences has this year been made a required course in Tulsa High School. At the same time, a like course for girls, pertaining to dress and to the building and furnishing of a home, has been instituted and likewise made requisite for completion of the four-year high school course.

The ultimate purpose of, and the method of study in the boys' classes is intensely practical. Tulsa, with scarcely more than 20 years of history, has been so engrossed in the process of building that it has really never been planned. It "just grew." And it is still growing. One of the tasks of the newly created city plan commission is to so direct that growth that Tulsa may become a city beautiful, and to correct in so far as is possible what mistakes have been made thus far. It is upon the next generation that the real task of execution will devolve. Miss Adah Robinson, director of the art department of the high school, believes that the making of a city beautiful is largely a matter of education, and that the boys of today should have an opportunity to learn architectural and structural values in order that they may give the best service when, within the next few years, they shoulder civic responsibilities that will rightly be theirs. So it is that the citizens of tomorrow may bring intelligent understanding to this task of city planning and building that the course in art appreciation has been made a part of the high school curriculum.

Study of the fundamentals of architecture began the year's work. With this as groundwork, the boys spent the first semester studying Tulsa's business blocks, the individual buildings first, then in groups, as to type, they were rather shy at first of anything pertaining to "art" but it was not long before they were discussing dominance of vertical lines, adaptation of the first floor line,

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breaking up of the skyline, treatment of windows and the meaning of ornamentation with all the gravity and enthusiasm of the professional. They studied lighting and wiring, both of streets and of buildings, signs and advertising mediums, awnings and entrances. Then they took up the structural relationship of business buildings, the commercial value of a well planned business block and the obligations of a builder of permanent structures adjacent to other buildings. With their own cameras, the students took pictures of individual buildings and of blocks to illustrate points in criticism and appreciation.

A civic center for Tulsa, one of the objectives towards which the city plan commission is working, is another phase of civic planning upon which the boys have spent weeks of study. Each student has made an analysis of the city for the purpose of selecting a potential site, defined his reasons for his choice and has drawn a map of it as he conceives it should be when completed.

The work has been even more successful than had been hoped and it has stimulated interest along lines of civic improvement not only among the students but among adults as well.

Next semester the classes will take up the study of parks and boulevards and residential sections. The proposed zoning ordinance as outlined by the city plan commission and for which provision is being asked of the State Legislature will be taken up, as well as other phases of the city plan program.

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Amherst College, Its President
and a New College Liberalism

This is the second of two articles on Amherst College. The first appeared March 1.

THERE has been no break with the classical tradition at Amherst College. Far from it. Its first president upon accepting office wrote a note to the trustees that Amherst still prints in her catalog: "I should be wholly aware to becoming united with any institution which proposes to give a classical education inferior to that of Hamilton College. And that the latter studies are the backbone of Amherst's intellectual life today. Amherst is first; and in mathematics, once more Amherst leads in relative size of its classics. In the economics, history and philosophy group Amherst is midway down the list. Yet one cannot hesitate to say that the latter studies are the backbone of Amherst's intellectual life today. Amherst's latest and most sought after fellowships, established as a war memorial to her sons "who died for an ideal" are "for a study of principles underlying human relationships."

One of America's most talented journalists remarked a few years ago that before he knew Amherst College he had noted that of all the young college men who came to his paper, none understood the economic structure of society as did the Amherst men.

Amherst remains a small college. It has kept its classical standards unimpaired. It has never become overgrown, has never spread out its curriculum as thin as it would go, has never yielded to the "vocational" temptation. It has held to its liberal education, and in fact maintained an intellectual purposeful program within a coherent curriculum.

The President a Real Leader
A recent extension of the work is the workers' classes established in Holyoke and Springfield, in co-operation with the Holyoke and Springfield Central Labor unions. Economic problems and human resources, industrial and social history, short story writing, and the basis of American politics are the courses offered this winter. Classes are conducted as discussion groups. Alumni reading courses are now being organized in practically all subjects the college teaches.

Amherst has reversed the usual way of colleges of reserving their big men for the advanced courses, and setting the newer instructors at work on the freshmen. The freshmen have the best the college affords.

He maintains working contacts with his student body by his close relations with his senior leaders.

There are, of course, alumni who insist that Melklejohn is ruining the college. One hears such criticisms that remind him of the Princeton graduate who accused Woodrow Wilson of "making a blooming educational institution out of old Princeton." Amherst under Melklejohn has done much to repudiate H. L. Mencken's denunciation of it, along with Princeton as "a glorified high school." A younger alumnus has analyzed whatever alumni hostility to Amherst's president exists as based upon sentimentalism, materialism, and traditionalism. One suspects there are alumni who feel that too much emphasis is placed upon abstract idealism under Melklejohn. The president's insistence that the word, liberal, shall have a real meaning in the college, is enough to win the enmity of some alumni. That he tolerates any divergence of opinion on such sacred subjects as religion and economics is enough for others. And that he would willingly relegate athletics to a secondary place in college life is too much altogether for certain "virile he-men" who would have one believe that Amherst's boasted tradition as "the mother of mighty men" involves a perpetual obligation to produce an annual crop of all-American football players.

Student Support and Respect
The students and the alumni who have studied under President Melklejohn accord him such sincere respect as few college presidents command in their student bodies. There is, of course, honest difference of opinion on college policies. But the criticism that reaches the campus is of such a nature to strengthen student support of the president's program.

The president is constantly making suggestions direct to the student council, the honor council, the Scarab, the various senior organizations, to be taken up with the student body. One gathers that the upperclassmen have many and intimate contacts with their president. The editor of the college paper finds him willing to discuss college policies and student problems.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

On the Encouragement and Discouragement of Art

New York, March 3

THE news that there is a movement afoot in one of the western American cities to subsidize local art has a familiar ring. Somehow that is just one sort of determined way the west gets down to business whenever it decides there is something it ought to have. It may be a new library building, a recreation park or a motorized fire department. Immediately there are mass meetings, committees and drives, and within a week or ten days behold the library or the park, if not an accomplished fact, at least in cold cash. The east is more inclined to leave such matters to time and the next administration.

Now the report that any community is so awake to what it terms its spiritual needs as to instigate a public campaign in behalf of art is immensely heartening. Experience and caution may warn us that such an event by no means signals the millennium, but it does give one a better opinion of a civilization which so far has done better by the natural sciences than the fine arts.

Unfortunately subsidization is a method which seems always to meet with a very divided opinion. One may ask no less a person than President Harding about that. Whether that is because it contains within itself the fault of being a purely artificial stimulus or whether it arouses the adherents of the old "survival of the fittest" theory, I cannot say.

Certainly there have been many excellent people, authorities on art, who have always opposed such calculated aids. Art that is worthy should be able to make its way against all odds, they have claimed, and they have even deprecated, on this ground, the award of money prizes and traveling scholarships to young students. Any such policy seems quite ruthless, I know, but it really has something on its side.

The story is told of Prince Paul Troubetzkoi, the well-known Russian artist, who, before the war, was ordered by the Tsar to proceed to Moscow to take charge of the instruction in sculpture in the Imperial School. When Prince Troubetzkoi entered the classroom he found some 60 students drawing from plaster casts. Prince Troubetzkoi at once ordered the casts out of the room—some say he threw them out of the window—and then proceeded to lecture the 60 students in such discouraging tones that 55 of them immediately decided to give up the study of art and marched out of the school. Then Prince Troubetzkoi turned to the five who remained and said, "Gentlemen,

now go out into the street and bring in the first beggar woman you come across. Then model her. That's the only way to learn sculpture. I'll be back in a month and see what you've done."

And it's not hard to imagine how many among that easily discouraged fifty-five were saved from a career with which they were neither ready nor fitted to cope. When one thinks of the thousands of graduate students turned out annually by the art schools in America, only to meet with inglorious years of waiting hopelessly in the reception rooms of harassed art editors, one can only wish there might be an opening address in all these schools by a Prince Troubetzkoi.

It will be most interesting to see how this western experiment in subsidizing will come out. That there will be good results cannot be doubted, though one cannot but be a bit dismayed at the possibilities that come to mind should the idea spread. Can you not imagine the city of Sastoonia, Ark., let us say, initiating a Bigger, Better Art campaign, with a house-to-house canvass for pledges, the members of the ladies' clubs selling B. B. A. buttons on the street, the Rotary Club parade with a float representing the artist at work, a second showing the finished canvas in place over the home mantelpiece, the family sitting about it in contentment, and a third float showing no less than the spirit of Art itself, posed by the fair young daughter of Sastoonia's Mayor? And then in the public square there would be a great canvas clock face on the city hall with "Sastoonia Pledges Itself to Buy 100 Paintings" in red letters, and a great hand turning day by day toward the figure "100." My only prayer is that they would not estimate the pictures in square yards.

But seriously I think it might be better for a city to subsidize, not art, but itself. By that I mean that it might best place great mural paintings upon the walls within all its public buildings. And then in the railway station waiting rooms and in its hotels and theaters and even in its shops in all the places where people come together, and so there would be implanted in the minds of its citizens a familiarity with art which would bear fruit in a desire for paintings in the home. For after all it is not art that is wanted so much as an appreciation of art. An appreciation may not be campaigned for nor bought with dollars. Like the song of the lark it comes only when all other songs are hushed.

Variety Rules the New York Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2—The wide, wide west, across whose deserts the tolling caravans track their way through heat and silver and night in whose solitudes the red man crouches by his camp fire and the mountain ram climbs the craggy heights to its home—this is the vibrant theme that modern American art is multiplying into song and sympathy. At the Brummer Galleries, where art connotes this wilderness and its aborigines, have gathered to powwow with their kind, E. Irving Couse, who has signed the portrait of many a squatting chief; Albert L. Groll, poet laureate of the desert; Carl Runquist, who ranges the upper reaches of the Sierras; Ernest L. Blumenschein, who moves with pontifical elegance among the decorative delights of Taosian half-breeds, are the big four.

Mr. Blumenschein has passed beyond the anecdotal stage in dealing pictorially with the Indians of the great southwest; he is never the perpetrator of the repetitious so-called studio picture. In his group pictures especially he handles the pomp and ceremony of these latter-day red men in much the clear, concise way that the Venetians told their tales of Venice when she was queen of the seas. The splendor of costume, the warmth of complexion, the brilliant sunlight, the picturesque details of Indian life, he co-ordinates into compactly designed canvases. "The Gift" has appeared before this season and has been praised in these columns unstintingly. A rival canvas now hangs beside it, a canvas replete with richly robed Indian figures and sumptuous bits of landscape details, stringing gatherings of natives into the footbridge leading over some ravine. In color, close knit and finely developed form and luminosity, it is another triumph for Mr. Blumenschein.

Great spaces and high altitudes have broadened Mr. Runquist's style so that his brush sweeps in the mountain scenes he elects with corresponding breadth and freshness. There is in his paintings a hearty, invigorating message of nature on a big scale. Mr. Groll's art is so completely associated with the deserts of California, Arizona and New Mexico that his "Temples of New Mexico" comes as something of a surprise. In his "Sand Storm" his command of atmospheric effects and wide stretches of waste is well illustrated. Mr. Couse shows his too-familiar squatting Indian in a variety of settings, which variety is small compensation for the sameness of pose.

Frederick K. Detwiller

Frederick K. Detwiller is a bona fide American landscapist, who, having served time in the Parisian ateliers, returned like the "man from home," as American as ever. His canvases, on exhibition at the Ainslie Galleries, have no foreign flavor nor futuristic affectation. Neither does he come, comet-wise, into the public eye. He proves, simply and frankly, without any hue and cry, and just as many another is doing today, that the practice of art is worth more than any mess of Wall Street pottage, that it is a game worth many candies,

votive or otherwise. His family intended him for the law, but he managed to sidestep its courts for the open portico of architecture. From thence, lured by whatever it is that makes young men throw their hats into the air and go off at unexpected tangents, he took to the open road with knapsack and folding easel. Up and down, from the Delaware River to the Canadian border, he has painted all manner of subjects in all sorts of seasons. One knows that he has had, and will have the reward of his choosing.

Impressions of Morocco

At the same galleries is a small group of paintings executed by Maud Dale in Morocco. To capture the brilliance of sunlight on the white houses, the gleam of tile and foliage under the intense blue sky, she has been skillful enough to employ a technique which, by nature of its loaded application, gives a surface quality of sufficient luster to suggest the full play of direct and reflected light. Just enough of the Cézanne trick of touch, added to her commendably clear manner of seeing, gives the necessary piquant flavor to these landscapes.

Humorists Have Their Fling

The National Arts Club is presumably the most amusing place in town just now, for the Humorists' Exhibition is on. There are exceedingly funny things on the walls, but it is an open question if some of the uninitiated examples of the very serious extremists at the Waldorf and kindred shows do not raise the reader laugh. The recent excitement over her Egyptian majesty's unearthing is responsible for certain items. F. Luis Mora has a long series of delicious drawings under the caption, "Sons and Daughters of American Evolution." Tony Sarg is always comical and topical to a degree. Although many absentees spring to mind as essential to such a gathering, yet such artists as Eugene Higgins, William and Marguerite Zorach, Garfield Learner, Ethel Myers, William Gropper, Robert LaPointe, Robert Henri, Stuart Davis, George Hart, and Robert W. Chanler give a sufficient fillip.

The Brummer Galleries are giving New York a fresh opportunity to become acquainted with the work of Bernard Karol, who, as the catalogue states, was at seventeen an accomplished painter, but who chose to "forget the conventions which eventually dull the vision" and to "learn again to feel visual loveliness." How far this artist has succeeded in his quest of forgetfulness and liberation it is difficult to state. That the conventions no longer hamper him seems certain, although he is as mannered and stylistic as the next man. His work is unquestionably an individual expression, behind which lies a deep emotional prompting.

Exhibition of Paintings during March by Ernest Fieze, Arnold Friedman, Leon Hart, Carl Sprinchorn and Joseph Stella at The New Gallery 600 Madison Ave., near 57th NEW YORK CITY



Landscape by Jonas Lie in Plainfield (N. J.) City Hall

Jonas Lie Work Bought by Citizens of Plainfield, N. J.

Plainfield, N. J.

AN EXAMPLE of the work of the people of Plainfield, thanks to the initiative of the Monday Art Club. This women's organization, whose membership includes many who have led movements of civic nature here, conceived the idea of placing an appropriate painting in the city's municipal building on Watchung Avenue.

The women selected Jonas Lie, of Plainfield, as the artist to make the painting, thus honoring a fellow townsman, who is a national figure in art. Mrs. Charles A. Reed, wife of the city's corporation counsel, was made chairman of a committee, with Miss Alice Corey as treasurer, for the purpose of raising a fund of \$5,000 through a popular subscription plan. What first was intended to be a club affair, soon became one of general public interest, a large number of citizens including both men and women, expressing a desire to contribute to the fund. As a result the entire amount was quickly secured and Mr. Lie began his work.

The artist took for his subject a scene in the Adirondacks, where he has spent many summers. It was completed and placed in the public conference room of the City Hall, where it fitted perfectly in one of the panels, harmonizing in every detail with its surroundings. Mr. Lie supervised the hanging.

Arrangements were made to have the painting unveiled and presented to the city on New Year's Day after noon in connection with the annual reception. Dr. James R. Joy, one of the editors of the Methodist Book Concern, made the presentation and the painting was accepted for the city by Mayor Charles E. Loizeaux, both speakers expressing the hope that it would mark the beginning of a movement, which might be extended to cities throughout New Jersey and other states, thus leading to a proper development of art in the interior decorations of municipal buildings.

Just before the presentation of Mr. Lie's painting, another one, that of former Mayor Alexander Gilbert, who for several years rendered valuable service to the city, was presented to Plainfield by a group of friends, and that was hung in the council chamber. This portrait was made by Arthur Garraut, an English portrait painter.

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The unusual interest taken in municipal affairs here by women of the city has been most encouraging and among the Mayor's valued advisers are women who have proved their ability to grasp and help solve some of the more difficult problems arising in municipal government.

A History of Art

LONDON, Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. J. Starkie Gardner's series of portfolios, of which a small selection is placed on public view at Messrs. Bromhead, Cutts & Co.'s Galleries, 18 Cork Street, form a unique collection of documents illustrative of the history of art from ancient times to the present day. It is the work of 40 years' study and research, and was originally commenced as an aid to design in metal-work—a branch of craftsmanship in which Mr. Starkie Gardner is a leading authority, in practice as well as theory.

The scope of the collection became gradually enlarged as the material increased, and the idea of writing on the development of decorative art became the leading motive in the formation of the collection, which is now arranged systematically in 20 portfolios. These portfolios contain over 42,000 illustrations, including some 11,000 drawings and 10,000 manuscript notes by Mr. Starkie Gardner whose travels have taken him all over the United Kingdom and in various parts of the Continent.

Mr. Starkie Gardner's remarkable collection is not a mere accumulation of odds and ends such as anyone might form with industry and the help of a pair of scissors. Endowed with a keen appreciation of art in all its various manifestations, a designer of taste and a draftsman of ability, the owner has imparted to his collection an individuality which it would not otherwise possess.

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Compulsory State Labor for Artists in Bulgaria

It is stated by the League of Nations International Labor Office that, in virtue of the provisions of the Compulsory Labor Act in Bulgaria, all artists, sculptors, and the like have been invited to send in an artistic work of some kind to the Compulsory Labor Department with a view to the institution of an art gallery.

The Compulsory Labor Act, which came into force in June, 1920, provides that all Bulgarian citizens of both sexes, namely, men of 20 or over and girls of 16 or over, shall be liable to compulsory labor service, lasting a total of 12 months in the case of men and six months for girls.

On the occasion of the inauguration of this art gallery, the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Tsanka Bakaloff, said that by adopting the same plan for several years in succession the State would acquire a valuable collection of pictures, statues, and other works of art. Reproductions of the best works sent in, for the selection of which a committee will be appointed, will be sent to all state institutions and schools, and also to Bulgarian legations abroad, with a view to making known in foreign countries Bulgarian art in general and the work of individual artists. More than 100 pictures are exhibited in the art gallery.

Writers and journalists also come within the scope of the act, and will be required to contribute to the publications of the Compulsory Labor Department.

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ARTISTS

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Stuart's Washington Portraits

Philadelphia, March 1

THROUGH years of discovery and controversy the long history of the Gilbert Stuart portraits of George Washington is gradually being placed together. Stuart often duplicated his successful portraits, and, as they were scattered far and wide, much confusion resulted. Nor is it always a simple problem to identify an original sketch.

A theory has been advanced recently which gives promise of interesting developments. Wherever one finds a full length portrait of Washington by Stuart, there is every possibility that, somewhere, an original sketch exists. Stuart usually worked from a preliminary study of the head, or the head and shoulders, to the final portrait in full or three-quarters length.

This theory lends to a recent discovery a two-fold significance. For many years, a certain portrait of George Washington has remained in comparative obscurity through its attribution, not to Gilbert Stuart, but to his daughter Jane Stuart. The portrait was brought to Boston from China about 1856, doubtless in an effort to submit it to Stuart's daughter, then residing there and learn its true identity. In some unknown manner, the name of Jane Stuart clung to the canvas, and it was passed from hand to hand, as it were, inconspicuously.

Not long ago, however, it reached New York, and there, the keen eyes of the dealers and experts began to doubt the authenticity of the attribution. Albert Rosenthal, the Philadelphia portraitist who has made an exhaustive study of early American portraits, and especially of the Stuart Washingtons, was finally called to pass his opinion upon the object of dispute. "As a bit of painting," he writes, "it is one of the finest by Stuart that I have ever seen. Stuart's best work is painted in this manner, very thinly put in, and the broad effects and the variety of tones that go to make up a fine portrait are subtly suggested, and the few touches with a fine sable brush have given the necessary accent that gives life and character to this portrait. It is nearest in technique to the Vaughan picture, now owned by Thomas B. Clark of New York City."

The fact that the portrait was brought to America from China in 1856, that in size it is 25 1/4 by 30 inches, discloses the romantic history of the canvas, and not only confirms it as a Gilbert Stuart, but points to a more definite placement as the long lost original which, about 1800, was transported to China and then copied upon glass. Several of these glass portraits are now in the possession of Philadelphia, but the original from which they were copied seemed irretrievably lost in the Orient.

In Mason's "Life of Gilbert Stuart" the portraits on glass are more fully discussed. "About the close of the last century, or early in the present century (1800), Mr. Blight, who was an India trader, took his portrait of Washington with him on a voyage to Canton. And that brings me to another phase in the history of the Washington portraits."

"About 1800, or a little later, a number of portraits of Washington, on glass, were brought out from China and were offered for sale in Philadelphia, till Stuart, through the aid of a friend, was able to purchase one, put an injunction on the sale. One of these pictures, now owned by Mr. Welsh, brother to Minister Welsh, is thus described by Mr. E. D. Marchant, artist, of that city:

"A member of the Welsh family, being at Canton on some commercial enterprise, met with this work, and secured it, with two others, one of which was broken on the passage. The other went, he knew not where. The one in question is of the usual size, 25 by 30 inches, and is on glass, re-

produced. Its method and material, Chinese, of course, but in actual achievement beyond anything of that nature that I have ever seen. It is a striking reproduction of a better than an average of our Stuart's Washingtons; it has not the slightest dash of caricature; in fact, I do not know that it is deficient even in the dignity which we sometimes, if not always, find in the original. Finely relieved, the shadows pure and transparent, with a treatment of the eyes and mouth (which is peculiar in Stuart's Washington) that I have never seen so successfully achieved in any other copy. The 'touches' are rendered with a truth, delicacy and adroitness, such as I have never met with from any other hand than that of Stuart himself. This Chinese portrait surprised me with a keen wish, were the thing possible, to see for myself the original, which the Orientals have so ably reproduced. At all events, establishes the fact that there was, and may be yet, one fine original of Washington by Stuart, even in Canton."

"The portrait with its composition is unlike any portrait of Washington with which I am familiar," Mr. Rosenthal continues, in writing of the new discovery. "It resembles the Boston Museum picture in type, but it has a more genial and human expression, than this original and the usual replica. The mouth especially, has a more pleasing expression, and the eyes much sharper and brighter. Its arrangement, with the head higher on the canvas and the red curtain and column and sky showing, adds to the unusual character of the canvas."

"In my experience with Stuart Washington portraits, where there is a full-length or a three-quarter-length portrait in existence, there exists also a smaller study upon which Stuart based his larger picture. There is in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts a three-quarter-length portrait, a canvas 40 by 50 inches in size, with arrangement quite like this. It would not surprise me that this study was painted especially to use in the development of the larger picture. I consider the discovery as one of the most important in the way of Washington portraits of recent years."

Thus, piece by piece, a connected history of the Stuart Washingtons is gradually being fitted together. Stuart's own record of his paintings, complete though it seems, is apparently not infallible. An artist is often careless in jotting down facts as to the actual disposition of his work, and it is not at all improbable that new old far-reaching discoveries are still in store for Stuart's biographers.

DOROTHY GRANT.

Chicago Outdoor Art League

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—The Chicago Outdoor Art League, Mrs. Charles E. Caldwell, president, is promoting constructive plans for the opening of the outdoor season, in addition to carrying on its original work of improving school grounds by means of artistic planting, encouraging avenues of memorial trees, and the establishment of sculptured drinking fountains. At its February meeting the Outdoor Art League went on record with its protest against the development of factory sites next the Cook County Forest Preserves.

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THE HOME FORUM

"The Original" Ninety Years Ago

THOMAS WALKER'S "The Original" is an interesting book too little known. I do not think that it is now in print; but a brief search of the second-hand shops would doubtless discover a copy either in the early edition of William Augustus Guy, or in the cheap edition of 1887 in Morley's Universal Library. The fifty cents or so, which the latter would cost, would be well spent.

"The Original" was first published as a magazine, "every Wednesday at 12 o'clock," from May 20 to December 2, 1835; and was perhaps the latest periodical written entirely by one person, on the model of Johnson's "Rambler" and "Idler" and Coleridge's "Friend." Morley describes Walker as a refined and social gentleman, well educated, shrewd, and without one low thought. A master of arts from Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1812, and became one of the magistrates of the Lambeth Police Office in 1829, a position which he filled faithfully for seven years. His hobbies were travel, the giving of cozy little dinners, and, eventually, the publication of his modest magazine.

I have long been fond of "The Original" because it reflects an honest man, one "not rarely gifted, but endowed with quick intelligence, well educated in the schools, well trained to the good use of life and tuned to its right music;" and one whose writings are all the more pleasing because he was not an author by profession, but only a genial man of affairs, who took to writing because he had certain interesting things to say.

A few sentences which I have marked here and there in the three hundred pages of his book will give some taste of his quality, which is always characterized by modesty, good sense, and tolerance. They may not be remarkably original or brilliant in expression, but they are well adapted to serve as aids to reflection.

Walker was a devout believer in democracy and an advocate of plain living and of temperance in all things. My quotations indicate his shrewdness and his independence of spirit.

"A little method is worth a great deal of memory." "The art of government is the most difficult, the noblest, and the most important of all arts, and it is the most inefficiently practiced and the least understood." "A gentleman is a Christian in spirit who will take a polish. The rest are but plated goods." "Complaining of adverse fortune keeps fortune adverse. A happy disposition to improve opportunities, sooner or later, I believe, never fails of success." "Many people are dreadfully shocked at anything like insolence. It does not affect me at all; but I have a horror of servility." "Few men ever enjoyed marked

popular favor for their own merits, but out of opposition to others." "However easy it may appear to discover the truth in social and political matters, it is only necessary to persevere in investigation to be convinced of the difficulty." "What a quantity of dancing, singing, playing, and drawing there is, which has no other effect but to expose and to bore!" "There is one hint which I think ladies might take with advantage from clubs, in their domestic

Daffodil Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

February smiled. And lo!—
Down the garden valleys blow
Yellow trills.
Of daffodils;
Fluttering in windy spaces;
Curving in sheltered places.
Sunlight shed through naked trees
Has no fairer glow than these
Precious hostages of spring.
Set with tall leaves in a ring—
Flame-like blades of shining green
Drawn to guard each golden queen.
Elizabeth S. Fleming.

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coming down to breakfast. To come down to breakfast brings one immediately in contact with the morning. The world flows past the window. The small and (as it seems to me) particularly select portion of the world which finds itself in our quiet street. . . . When I lived in a flat (days and days ago) anything might have happened to London, and I should never have known it until the afternoon. . . . But the best of a house is that it has an outside personality as well as an inside one. Nobody, not even himself, could admire a man's flat from the street; nobody could look up and

Destiny

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DESTINY is a term which of late has come into very frequent use. There is a philosophy which teaches acceptance of every event, good or evil, in the name of destiny, counselling resignation or inertia, blind submission to an unknown force. Strangely enough, a sense of dread has come to be associated with the meaning of destiny, though in reality there is no authority for linking destiny with doom; rather is there ample authority for connecting the destiny of mankind with infinite good.

A dictionary gives the following definition of destiny: "The predetermined course of events, often conceived as a resistless power or agency." Now a resistless power is a menace only when it is an evil power; a wholly good resistless power is altogether desirable. Christian Science comes to prove to the world that God, good, is the only power; and that good is resistless when opposed to the seeming reality of evil. In these days of mental research and psychological theorizing, it is cause for great gratitude that the Science of Christianity has been given to the world—the Science which comes with demonstrable proof of the availability of good in the lives of men, and affords unmistakable signs of the ultimate triumph of positive good over negative evil belief.

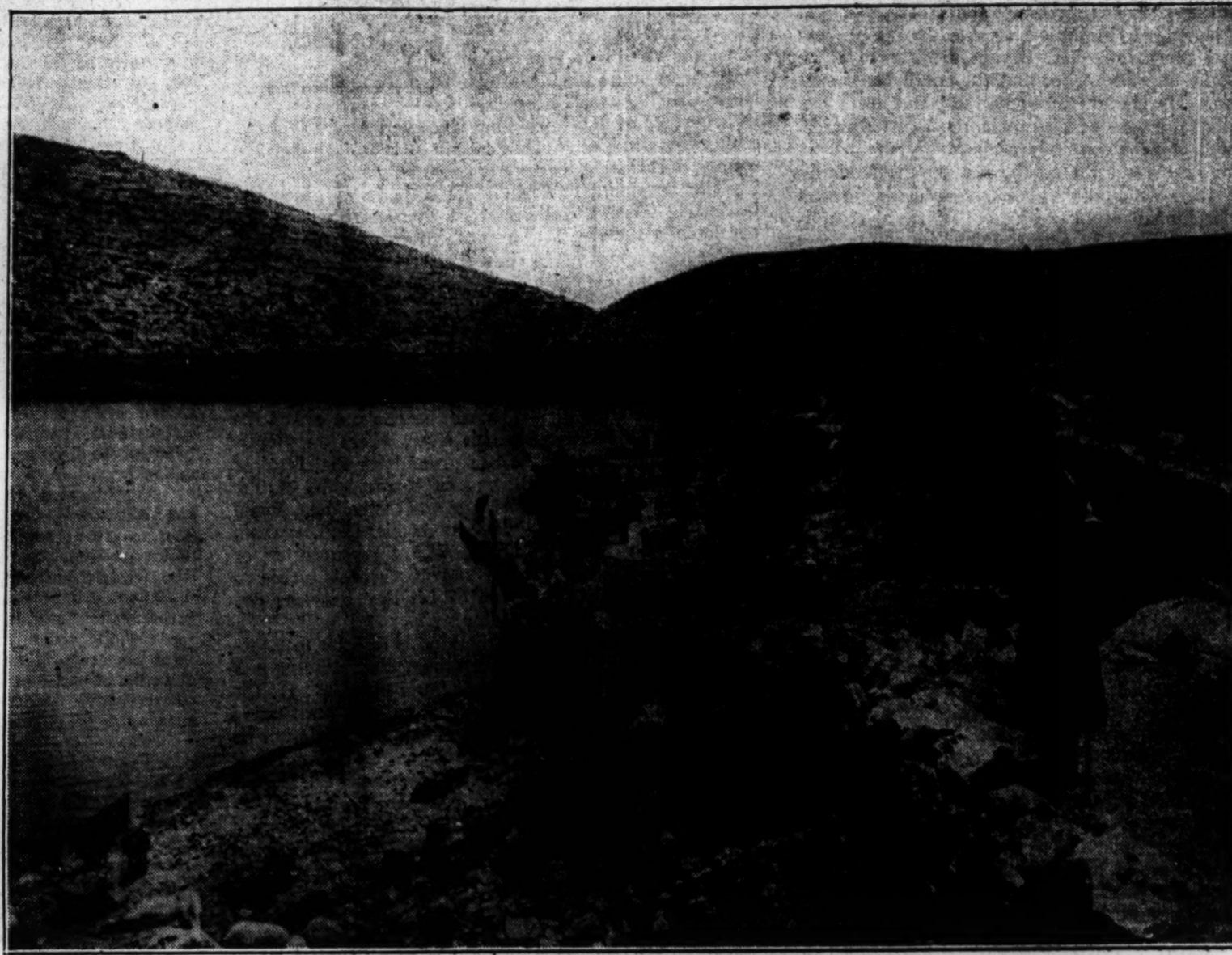
The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, states (p. 275), "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor mind." The realization that "power belongeth unto God" is the salvation of humanity, bringing deliverance from everything that is unlike God. The nearer we come to this realization, the nearer we approach the standard of the perfection of the real man.

Any theory which condemns us to chance, disease, and decay, holds forth little encouragement for purposeful endeavor to better the world. If decay and dissolution are the destiny of mankind, then the only reasonable rule of living would be to "eat and drink; for to-morrow we die." But there is in the consciousness of everyone that which refutes the reality of mortality and sin. The fact that the constant pursuit of material pleasure

brings, not happiness, but ennui and dissatisfaction with human limitations, is a proof to the thoughtful that we are destined for something higher than sensual indulgence. The fact that the atheist, who believes himself without a God, often seeks in moments of dire need to appeal to a power outside himself is an indication that such a power does exist. Intuition reveals what human reasoning denies. Other proofs are at hand which bear witness to a destiny of progression, instead of retrogression and dissolution.

The phrase, "too good to be true," is seen to be a bald imposition when we learn that good is all that is true. God, who is Love, and who possesses all power and is of too pure eyes to behold iniquity, made man in His image and likeness; and Jesus' admonition, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," upholds for us, not an unapproachable standard, but a progressive development. Happily conscious that no good thing is too good to be true, the students of Christian Science have begun to take the first steps in the demonstration of man's ultimate perfection. Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 563), "The divine demand, 'Be ye therefore perfect,' is scientific and the human footstep leading to perfection are indispensable." We know that we have begun "at the numeration-table of Christian Science" (Science and Health, p. 328), and we are increasingly grateful to the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, who not only demonstrated for herself the availability of the one power, God, but also mapped out the way for us to prove by demonstration the truth of her discovery.

We can rejoice, then, in the knowledge that God, good, is a resistless power, and that man's destiny is absolute good. Knowing that good will triumph in our lives, we can say with Paul: "We know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose. For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the first-born among many brethren. Moreover whom he did predestinate, them he also called; and whom he called, them he also justified; and whom he justified, them he also glorified."



A Bedouin Piper With His Goats at the Pools of Solomon

Publisher's Photo Service, New York

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management, and that is, that the style of dinner is the easy, and not the ornamental." "Ease of mind is incomparably the most valuable of possessions; but it must be the smoothness of the untroubled current, not the stagnant pool." "Liberty is a super-excellent thing, very much talked about, and very little understood, generally least of all by those who make the most noise about it; indeed, I should say it is an unerring rule that a noisy advocate for liberty is never a sincere one."

I wish that he had found time to write more at length than he did on the Art of Travelling. He has only two short papers on the subject, and they are largely taken up with advice that is no longer needed; but three of his hints are as valuable as ever, and are amusing examples of his engaging shrewdness. He has calculated that inevitable over-charges, tips, and other "impositions" amount to one-tenth of his total expenses, and so he frankly allows for them in his another thought. His second hint concerns punctuality. "In all my journeys," says he, "I was always ready in time, but often with a good deal of bustling and hurry, till one morning in Switzerland I looked out of my window as I was dressing, and saw a gentleman, who had just joined the party, pacing backwards and forwards before the inn with a degree of composure which made me determine to imitate what he told me was his constant rule, to be ready at least a quarter of an hour before the time. I adopted the practice and found the greatest advantage from it." And his third point is that "the quickest mode of acquiring a good idea of any place is to take the earliest opportunity of ascending some tower, or eminence, from which there is a commanding view, with some person who can point out the most remarkable objects. If this is followed up by wandering about without a guide, and trusting solely to your own observation, you will be as well acquainted with the localities in a few hours, as the generality of travellers would be in a week."

Whatever slight fame "The Original" has, however, rests upon the series of eleven papers on "Aristology, or the Art of Dining," which certainly constitute one of the soundest treatises on the subject. Here as elsewhere, Walker is all for simplicity and good taste. Making due allowances for differences of manners and customs, most of his advice sounds remarkably modern. In an era such as this, of over-decoration, over-eating, and ostentation, his views must have seemed almost revolutionary.

R. M. G.

Bunyan's Realism

Never was there a man who was more conscious of the drama of life than John Bunyan: never a man whose philosophy felt more pat upon the footprints of his earthly wayfaring. And the whole store of his simple meditations were derived directly from the Bible. The Bible and Bedfordshire—in those two words we have the sources from which he drew all his inspiration; the grave, formidable sentences of the old Authorized Version working upon the imagination of a countryman whose days had for their background the familiar pastoral

landscape of seventeenth century England. . . .

Every incident of his desperate spiritual struggles has for its setting some scene from the unsophisticated, visible world that he knew so well. Indeed he could never rid his hungry, religion-haunted mind of the conception that the commonest pastimes of the old world village life of Elstow were actually taking place under the unobscured and awful eye of God! He could not go up into the belfry of the church tower to ring out the old year on a frosty winter's night but it was an action remarked upon by his con-

science; he could not dance on the village green on a midsummer's evening without strange misgivings intruding themselves into his rustic head. The very puddles in the roads, the very settles by the way, the very adders in the grass, were associated in his mind with this or that religious experience. All the sights and sounds of nature brought with them their particular message—the "yawling, bawling, cuckoo" in a wayside spinney, the swift-flying swallows circling about the old "Moot Hall," the "comely, ruddy dog-roses" in the dew-drenched field hedges, the glinting flat stones lying at the bottom of the river Ouse!

And yet it would be a mistake to bring an accusation of sentimentality against him. The very power of his style rests upon a certain quality of tough, racy realism. It is as if a willow sapling, and it has about it something of the robust aroma that belongs to the more sturdy kinds of wild flowers such as yarrow and round ivy—Lilawaty. Powys in the North American Review.

management, and that is, that the style of dinner is the easy, and not the ornamental." "Ease of mind is incomparably the most valuable of possessions; but it must be the smoothness of the untroubled current, not the stagnant pool." "Liberty is a super-excellent thing, very much talked about, and very little understood, generally least of all by those who make the most noise about it; indeed, I should say it is an unerring rule that a noisy advocate for liberty is never a sincere one."

I wish that he had found time to write more at length than he did on the Art of Travelling. He has only two short papers on the subject, and they are largely taken up with advice that is no longer needed; but three of his hints are as valuable as ever, and are amusing examples of his engaging shrewdness. He has calculated that inevitable over-charges, tips, and other "impositions" amount to one-tenth of his total expenses, and so he frankly allows for them in his another thought. His second hint concerns punctuality. "In all my journeys," says he, "I was always ready in time, but often with a good deal of bustling and hurry, till one morning in Switzerland I looked out of my window as I was dressing, and saw a gentleman, who had just joined the party, pacing backwards and forwards before the inn with a degree of composure which made me determine to imitate what he told me was his constant rule, to be ready at least a quarter of an hour before the time. I adopted the practice and found the greatest advantage from it." And his third point is that "the quickest mode of acquiring a good idea of any place is to take the earliest opportunity of ascending some tower, or eminence, from which there is a commanding view, with some person who can point out the most remarkable objects. If this is followed up by wandering about without a guide, and trusting solely to your own observation, you will be as well acquainted with the localities in a few hours, as the generality of travellers would be in a week."

Whatever slight fame "The Original" has, however, rests upon the series of eleven papers on "Aristology, or the Art of Dining," which certainly constitute one of the soundest treatises on the subject. Here as elsewhere, Walker is all for simplicity and good taste. Making due allowances for differences of manners and customs, most of his advice sounds remarkably modern. In an era such as this, of over-decoration, over-eating, and ostentation, his views must have seemed almost revolutionary.

R. M. G.

Bunyan's Realism

Never was there a man who was more conscious of the drama of life than John Bunyan: never a man whose philosophy felt more pat upon the footprints of his earthly wayfaring. And the whole store of his simple meditations were derived directly from the Bible. The Bible and Bedfordshire—in those two words we have the sources from which he drew all his inspiration; the grave, formidable sentences of the old Authorized Version working upon the imagination of a countryman whose days had for their background the familiar pastoral

landscape of seventeenth century England. . . .

Every incident of his desperate spiritual struggles has for its setting some scene from the unsophisticated, visible world that he knew so well. Indeed he could never rid his hungry, religion-haunted mind of the conception that the commonest pastimes of the old world village life of Elstow were actually taking place under the unobscured and awful eye of God! He could not go up into the belfry of the church tower to ring out the old year on a frosty winter's night but it was an action remarked upon by his con-

science; he could not dance on the village green on a midsummer's evening without strange misgivings intruding themselves into his rustic head. The very puddles in the roads, the very settles by the way, the very adders in the grass, were associated in his mind with this or that religious experience. All the sights and sounds of nature brought with them their particular message—the "yawling, bawling, cuckoo" in a wayside spinney, the swift-flying swallows circling about the old "Moot Hall," the "comely, ruddy dog-roses" in the dew-drenched field hedges, the glinting flat stones lying at the bottom of the river Ouse!

And yet it would be a mistake to bring an accusation of sentimentality against him. The very power of his style rests upon a certain quality of tough, racy realism. It is as if a willow sapling, and it has about it something of the robust aroma that belongs to the more sturdy kinds of wild flowers such as yarrow and round ivy—Lilawaty. Powys in the North American Review.

THE Bedouin shepherd roaming at will with his flocks of sheep and goats, pipes through the lonely hours of his wandering. He is of "such as dwell in tents," low brown tents pitched wherever there is pasture for the flocks, with water not too far away.

This Bedouin, wearing an outer garment of camel's hair over his long saye and carrying his shepherd's staff, plays upon his rustic pipes as he leads his sheep a few miles to the southwest of Bethlehem to the borders of Solomon's Pools. Here he is in the presence of the "immovable east," where the three great pools hewn out of solid rock and partly lined with masonry, have outlasted the centuries. Not far away is Etham, where Solomon made his flourishing, fruitful gardens. "I made me gardens and orchards, and I planted trees of all kinds of fruits: I made me pools of water to water therewith the wood that bringeth forth trees." Near these gardens is "a spring shut up, a fountain sealed," which still feeds the upper pool.

The water from the Pools was old conducted to Jerusalem by solidly built aqueducts at three different levels, the lowest of which was so completely concealed that if the highest, or even the second, was discovered and cut off by an invading enemy, the third would still furnish an ample supply. The water has continued to flow to Jerusalem in the lower aqueduct and into the same reservoirs under Solomon's Temple, on the supposed site of which now stands the Mosque of Omar. When General Allenby entered Jerusalem, he found the immediate source of a fuller supply of pure water. These ancient aqueducts, with the pools that fed them, when cleaned and repaired, furnished water in abundance.

In countless ways the Pools of Solomon are linked with the great crises of the country's history. It was at the conduit of the upper pool in the highway of the fuller's field that Isaiah went forth to meet Ahab, and here the King of Assyria sent his emissary to King Hezekiah; but to the Bedouin piper the region is merely a pasture for his flocks. As he leads them beside the still waters, and the sheep and goats browse among the rocks, he plays upon his simple pipes a Bedouin love song or other song of the desert.

On Living in a House

It is nineteen years since I lived in a house; nineteen years since I went upstairs to bed and came downstairs to breakfast. Of course, I have done these things in other people's houses from time to time, but what we do in other people's houses does not count. We are holiday-making then. . . . Now, however, for the first time for nineteen years, I am actually living in a house. I have (imagine my excitement) a staircase of my own. Flats may be convenient (I thought so myself when I lived in one some days ago), but they have their disadvantages. One of the disadvantages is that you are never in complete possession of the flat. You may think that the drawing-room floor (to take a case) is your very own, but it isn't; you share it with a man below, who uses it as a ceiling. If you want to dance a step-dance, you have to consider his pilsner. . . . Getting up to breakfast means something different now; it means

say, "What very delightful people must live behind those third-floor windows." Here it is different. Any of you may find himself some day in our quiet street, and stop a moment to look at our house; at the blue door with its jolly knocker, at the little trees in their blue tubs, standing within a ring of blue posts linked by chains, at the bright-colored curtains. You may not like it, but we shall be watching you from one of the windows, and telling each other that you do. In any case, we have the pleasure of looking at it ourselves, and feeling that we are contributing something to London, whether for better or for worse. We are part of a street now, and can take pride in that street. Before, we were only part of a big, unmarriageable building—A. A. Milne, in "Not That It Matters."

Pictures in Bush Smoke

As the sun drops toward the horizon it appears a ball of crimson and as we see it last between the fir tree tops our pictures in the smoke appear. We cease to be just where we are; the smoke is working magic. Now it is a scene in far-away Japan and how simply done—just a round red sun and tree tops through the smoke. Our horizon expands; it is the foreground that now fades. We are far away floating toward an island of the setting sun, and are content to dream and float, our eyes upon the tree tops and the sun, until there is no sun but only tree tops. And we smile, as when we wake from pleasant dreams, and turning catch an answering smile in a pansy face. Wise little pansy, did you know it was only smoke magic? And to show how very wide-awake we are we pick up our watering can and with great zest resume our work. Down along the godelites to the larkspurs, around the pansy bed to the rock garden, till thirty little flower people are satisfied and we turn to look them over. The snake fences and the clearing are gone; our eyes are arrested by a familiar picture, forgotten for many a day—the long facade and towers of a pile of buildings loom deeply blue through a gray smoke. When will the lights appear to light up Elg Ben's face? and the river, how good again to see the river. But there is no river, and where is the building through the smoke? Beyond the clearing is only a wall of fir trees. We go back to the veranda for it is foolish to be so taken in and we are careful not to glance toward the pansy bed.

The evening closes in; there are no stars but a little new moon hangs low over a distant barn. It shines redly through the gray-blue smoke, and once again the present gives place to the past. We see still the barn but it is another barn and the little new moon has become a star. A little voice calls for a story, and into our lingering picture in the west come the watching shepherds, the loving Mary and the little Child.

Echo

How oft doth Echo feed and fill
The silence of the shepherd's hill;
How tenderly her notes prolong
The sweetness of the linnet's song!
—Satyrus, Second Century. A. D.
Translation from the Greek, by A. C. Benson.

Prehistoric Ploughing

Primitive women had no plough, only the digging-stick, the agricultural implement of the Australians. Later they learned to make a hoe, sometimes out of a tine of deer's horn, sometimes of stone or other material, something halfway between a hoe and a pick. With such an implement a fair amount of soil could be broken up and well stirred. When domestic animals were introduced into Africa the plough followed only to the East, sometimes out of a line of deer's horn, sometimes of stone or other material, something halfway between a hoe and a pick. With such an implement a fair amount of soil could be broken up and well stirred. When domestic animals were introduced into Africa the plough followed only to the East, sometimes out of a line of deer's horn, sometimes of stone or other material, something halfway between a hoe and a pick. With such an implement a fair amount of soil could be broken up and well stirred. 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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1923

Editorials

ACCORDING to an official estimate, made by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor in President Harding's Cabinet, there are, among the 14,000,000 aliens now in the United States, fully 7,000,000 who have indicated no desire to assume the duties of American citizenship. The condition, according to Mr. Davis, is one demanding serious consideration. He makes it clear that, so far as is within his power, these aliens are to be Americanized before they have the opportunity to alienize America. He professes to see an increasing menace, not so much in the large numbers of immigrants admitted to the country as in the tendency on the part of so many of those who come in to refuse, ignorantly or stubbornly, to fit themselves for citizenship.

Mr. Davis proposes a remedy. It is not a new one by any means, so far as recommendations go, but the vigor with which he promises to apply it is encouraging and gratifying. It is to be attempted, first of all, to make Americanism attractive to those aliens who, indifferently or purposely, fail to embrace American ideals of citizenship or government. He says the great need is to teach the aliens "what America means, and what the duties and privileges of American citizenship are." To bring this about he is preparing to enroll all aliens who have not taken steps to become naturalized, that they virtually may be "sent to school." If they show themselves, after such training, to be worthy of citizenship, they are to be permitted to become citizens and voters. If they are proved unworthy, they are to be deported.

It could hardly be claimed that the method proposed is either unreasonable or too drastic. America's difficulties in solving the alien problem are not caused by those immigrants who avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to become citizens. It is the transient, the exploiter of un-American propaganda, the preacher and teacher of ultra-radicalism, who regards with supercilious criticism the institutions of American democracy, who makes necessary the imposition of an arbitrary rule. To many of the adventurers America has meant little more than a country where a full dinner-pail is assured, with no confusing or embarrassing responsibilities.

No actual hardship will be worked by enforcing such a rule as that proposed by Secretary Davis. It will protect the immigrant who seeks entry to America with honest and sincere intentions. The barring of all others can cause no injustice.

NO ONE, north or south, will be inclined to deny to William J. Bryan the privilege of altering his opinions or of expressing his new convictions. It is recorded that Mr. Bryan, not infrequently in the last quarter of a century, has admitted his own mistakes of judgment. Therein he has shown his willingness to learn, to be convinced against his will, and to accept unavoidable proof in refutation of an erroneous concept. Mr. Bryan, once a northerner, has become a southerner, with some, at least, of the convictions and prejudices of a southerner. He has always, as need not be said, possessed the courage of his convictions, and likewise his prejudices. For many years a conspicuous figure as a speaker and writer, he has brought many to his way of thinking, and has led a not inconsiderable portion of his following along the frequently changing paths which he has blazed into the political jungles.

But it may be doubted if heretofore has Mr. Bryan essayed so radical a departure from his course as that indicated in an address delivered by him recently at a dinner given by the Southern Society in Washington. On that occasion he spoke as a southerner to southerners, although with the full realization that the message he broadcast would reach his former neighbors in the north. With that peculiar persuasiveness which the convert to a new theory, or a new convert to an old theory, so often seems to radiate, the former Nebraskan made it plain that whereas he had once believed himself and other northerners free from what he defined as racial prejudice, with all that prejudice localized south of Mason and Dixon's line, he was now convinced that it is only among the people of the north, and particularly among those of the northeastern states, that the problem of racial equality is mistakenly regarded.

Mr. Bryan declared that his ten years' residence in the south had convinced him that the Jeffersonian doctrine of equality could not be literally interpreted where there is a manifest inferiority as between one racial civilization and another. His conclusion was that, amidst such conditions, the superior civilization would and must be the ascendant factor. He pointed for proof of this to the south, saying that as such ascendancy had prevailed had it made for justice for the blacks, under laws which, even if fashioned by the whites, had protected the blacks and their rights in full measure.

Perhaps the distinguished speaker would have been more convincing had he confined himself to the simple expounding of a theory and not attempted, by specific citation, to prove his premise. However diligent and generous the people of the south may have been in dealing with a problem which, once sectional, has become national in scope and importance, they have not solved that problem. The emancipation of the blacks has never been completed, and it may be that it never will be by any process of legislation, no matter how protective or paternalistic. The Negro has progressed, individually,

but Mr. Bryan has been convinced, as many others who have studied the problem at close range have been persuaded, that there is much still to be desired before full racial equality can be claimed or reasonably imagined. The forward march of a once subject race is fraught with disappointments and vicissitudes. It can be realized only through the slow processes by which the individuals composing the mass to be elevated are themselves emancipated from the slavery of ignorance and superstition, and the age-old bondage to limitations imposed by false beliefs held by and for them. Mr. Bryan is mistaken if he believes, as he appears to do, that the south has found the solution. He is right in saying that the north has entertained a false view of the problem. A better understanding will come when it is realized, by the whites both in the north and the south, and by the plodding objects of their solicitude as well, that neither racial equality, nor human equality divested of racial complications, can be established or maintained by any process of legislation. Those only are free who realize their emancipation from the encumbering conditions imposed by their own mistaken beliefs.

JAPAN'S return to China of the Shantung territories and the withdrawal of its post offices lead (not in China only) to other hopes.

If the Chinese Eastern Railway must remain for some later settlement, Soviet Russia being Soviet Russia, one may still put the query: "How about Outer Mongolia?" It is an area almost as vague as interesting, this "Outer" portion of the State of Ghengis Khan and Timur. Its 1,367,000 square miles stretch westward from the Khaman Mountains to the Altai and Tarbagatai ranges, with not much more than 2,500,000 nomadic folk resident in those vast and undeveloped reaches to carry on the traditional trade of a pastoral land: wool and skins, hides and fur. Yet here is something distinctly "worth while," as a business man might see it; something spelling a large present commerce and a yet larger future, once it were properly handled under adequate government. Which is exactly where the question now arises: What is the Government which is at once to supervise and profit by that promising future? Mongolia's self? Russia? China?

China's claim is of that somewhat informal sort never easy to prove, yet, none the less, most logical of all, if only basic facts be granted as such. Its settlers through long years have moved west and north from China proper and Manchuria into the better Mongolian lands, and even into the Gobi desert; very much thus has been Chinafied, surely, if slowly. After the revolution, which ended the Manchu days, however, and while the just-born new China was scarce more than an infant crying in the night, Russia, Tsarist Russia as it was then, of course, closed with the local Lamaist authorities a certain "Urga Convention" (November, 1912), following it up with a Peking agreement (signed November, 1913), by which this Outer Mongolia was to be recognized by all concerned as autonomous, though under nominal Chinese suzerainty. So Russia became much of a preferred next-door neighbor, and under these characteristically indirect authorizations there was a steady seepage of Russian "colonists" across the frontier, cowering the natives and elbowing from older positions the Chinese of earlier coming. The Government of the Khutuktu took its usual cue from St. Petersburg.

When the tide of the Great War had swept away the Romanoffs, in the closing weeks of 1918 it was, Peking declared null and void all agreements reached with an empire which, governmentally at least, existed no longer, and so, on official (and impotent!) paper turned a leaf, preparatory to making good today what they had begun to make their own yesterday. And to complete the story it only remains to add: the Chinese have not made good, and the infiltrating Bolsheviks have. So when the actual capital of no more than a nominal republic now makes its demand that the Moscow authorities recognize Chinese priority in this southernmost sphere of big Mongolia, and take themselves out and off, the message gets a not too serious consideration. In brief, Russia stands pat, as it to ask: "And what's Peking going to do about it?"

The notorious Joffe speaks fairly enough, if only there were something real behind the evanescent breath of his pleasant-sounding sentences. "There is none who could prove or so much as sincerely believe that Russia pursues any selfish or imperialistic interests whatsoever in this Mongolian question," says he. "The stationing of our troops there concerns Chinese interests no less than Russian; and while, in the name of my people, I reject energetically the demand for their withdrawal from Urga, the only reason is that I am totally convinced that not only would this be impossible at present from the viewpoint of Russian interests" (Are you there, Truepenny?), "but that it would be impossible also from the viewpoint of real Chinese interests, rightly understood, let alone those of the people of Mongolia."

To which as good comment as may be made comes from the North China Herald, which writes:

The attempt to reconcile the Soviet's determined grip on Mongolia with the idea that it is not a land-grabber is instructive in its duplicity and amazing in its clumsiness.

And yet, to repeat Moscow's own (probable) query: "Just what is China going to do about it?"

WHILE skating is still the national winter sport of Canada, skiing bids fair to become almost as popular in some parts of the Dominion as it is in Norway. When the lover of outdoor sports has acquired this art, the glorious summer trails through woods, along the ranges of hills, down the valleys and across lakes and rivers, are opened up to him in winter with a wonderful new freedom of movement. The panorama of snowclad hills, vaulted with deepest blue of cloudless winter day, is likely to awaken within him, moreover, a renewed patriotic regard for his country.

THE regret for the disappearance of the latest old London landmark that has been doomed is the keener

because, in this case, there seems no adequate reason for protest. When Wren's city churches are threatened, or the Adams' Adelphi, or Nash's Terraces, the argument for their preservation can be understood even by those who refuse to accept it. But when the victim of progress is merely an old tumbled-down house that has seen better days, in a quarter of the town long since shorn of its glory, authorities will listen to little said in its behalf, though the memories enriching it may cry out for its survival.

The London landmark in question is a Limehouse landmark, the old harbor-master's house, with balconies overlooking the river. An excellent etching of this ancient edifice appeared in the Monitor of Jan. 27. It is interesting not so much as a specimen of Queen Anne and Georgian architecture; examples of the same dates in far better condition are to be found in other districts of London; but its charm is in the picturesqueness that has delighted artists ever since Whistler opened their eyes to it. He knew the old house, he felt its beauty in decay, and he etched it as, indeed, he felt and etched the beauty of all this stretch of the river, where the picturesque old buildings are the background for the clustered and passing barges with their great brown sails. Other artists followed him to Limehouse and thereabouts, found their inspiration where he had found his, until, in paint and on copper, not even Thameside at Westminster, or Lambeth, or Chelsea is better known. Artists would as soon see Lambeth Palace go, or Lindsey Row, as this shabby bit of workaday London.

The claim for beauty of the kind is difficult to establish. Time and neglect will turn the noblest building into the squalid haunt of the offensive and unclean. If it is unique in architecture and associations, its purification and restoration may be justified, though it rise from its ruins as it never really was, but as the restorer thinks it should have been. If it is but one of a number of similar buildings, the right of sanitary commissions and officers to condemn it is not so easily denied. The harbor-master's house has a charm from the river which the artist has not exaggerated; but even as one looks and enjoys, one becomes conscious of the many evidences of extreme filth. Moreover, the site is needed for big London industries.

And so this old landmark, like hundreds of others, must vanish, and, in vanishing, remind us of the much we lose if we would keep our cities clean and decent—the much we must keep on losing if we do not learn to keep them clean by daily care, instead of an occasional wholesale sweeping and garnishing. Many Queen Anne and Georgian mansions can be, and are, lived in today with comfort and cleanliness. But the harbor-master's house fell upon evil days when most things in London, save work, moved westward, and was more and more neglected until, had not Whistler sought his subjects on the Thames, it would now be torn down, unheeded by the world, regretted by none.

Editorial Notes

A NEW angle on the question of heckling was recently presented in a short paragraph in The Manchester Guardian, wherein it was stated that the heckler may render a gathering the supreme service of smashing right through some sonorous phrase to the reality, or lack of reality, beneath it. From such a point of view, Socrates, it was added, who is almost universally admitted to have been one of the world's greatest men, was the world's most perfect heckler, worrying away with the pertinacity of a terrier at the idea behind the phrase. All the same, it is an incontrovertible fact that the average individual who indulges in this practice certainly would never be included in any list of the world's great men, unless it was a list so long as to include practically everybody.

WHEN it is remembered that thousands today do not believe in the validity of many of the medical theories, the extraordinary powers which medical men in many parts of the world enjoy are seen to be all the more susceptible of possible abuse. In British Columbia, for instance, the medical act gives wide power to the profession. Any two medical men, it is said, may forcibly enter a house and compel the inmates to submit to examination, isolation, or even perpetual incarceration, if they choose to declare them "germ carriers." And this, despite the fact that the entire germ theory is held in considerable doubt by many, including members of the medical profession themselves.

UNDOUBTEDLY it was the adversity which befell the cotton planters in common with all other agriculture in the United States in 1920, which stimulated them to make the experiment in co-operative marketing, which they initiated that year. For it was an experiment with them, despite the fact that agricultural co-operation has been successful in several European countries for many years. But conditions in Europe are quite different from those in the United States, and the European system cannot be applied directly to America. Results to date, however, more than justify the "experiment" and have practically taken it out of the experimental class.

IT is welcome news that only half as much beer was drunk in England in 1922 as in 1914, according to official statistics. Surely those who are struggling so strenuously against the tide of prohibition which is sweeping over the world must soon realize that their efforts are in vain. Granted that only the other day Lady Astor said in a temperance talk: "England is supposed to be the cradle of liberty. All I can say is, the brewers are rocking the cradle." Maybe they are, but the "rock" is evidently getting gentler and gentler.

The Churches' Campaign Against War

NOBODY wants war. Broadly speaking, this may be taken as true. Certainly the great mass of the peoples of the world do not want it; neither the men who must do the fighting, nor their families; neither the "capitalist" who sees the economic structure still tottering from the war of 1914, nor the laboring man who recalls the small purchasing power of his nominally high wage during the conflict, and then the shrinkage of that wage, so much more rapid than the fall of prices; not even the professional soldier, though he unwittingly hastens the advent of war by "preparing" for it. No; only the short-sighted war profiteer, or the materialistic philosopher with vision distorted by misanthropy, or the extreme chauvinist, can be said to look on war as desirable. Yet everybody apparently expects another war among the major European nations. The talk of it began before the Paris Peace Conference was well under way, and the threat of it becomes more ominous almost daily. In the face of warnings from the most authoritative sources that another big war is likely to bring the end of what we know as civilization, the world seems to be rushing into the maelstrom.

Why should everybody suffer from what nobody wants? Evidently because there is no international authority to restrain nationalistic greed and passion. One nation may be an international bully, another an international Shylock, another an international thief; or all may be perfectly well-intentioned. In any event national interests, like personal interests, are certain to clash; then where are the laws, the courts, the police, to adjust the disputes and enforce obedience to decisions among nations?

Since the need is so obvious, why are not such laws, courts, and police established? Chiefly, perhaps, because of human inertia. It's nobody's business to start. There are plenty of politicians to tell the need, and not a few unselfish workers who devote themselves to the cause of peace; but it is always difficult to stir people from their lethargy and their personal preoccupations and induce them to take definite action.

Definite action, nevertheless, is necessary. Admonitions have been especially pointed in the last two years; that is, since the inconclusiveness of the peace treaties became patent to everybody. And these admonitions have been directed particularly at the churches.

The war itself, while it raged, was declared to be a proof of the incompetency of religion, and this unreasonable and unjust assertion was accepted as true even by some clergymen. Since the peace, the tendency of statesmen and soldiers to lay the responsibility of war at the door of the churches has been even more marked. Mr. Lloyd George last summer declared that if the churches of Christ allowed another war to fructify, they might as well close their doors. General Bliss a year before had told the protesting Christians of the United States that the responsibility was entirely theirs. "If another war like the last one should come," he declared in a letter to the churches, "they will be responsible for every drop of blood that will be shed and every dollar wastefully expended."

Although it seems difficult to justify such broad and facile dispositions of responsibility, the churches themselves have not endeavored to evade the challenge, and it is the religious people of America who are in the forefront of the war against war today, because it is they who are trying to organize the sentiment for peace and put it into practice. There have been plenty of peace organizations, but there has not been a united front against war. Now a group of American peace societies is working to secure adoption of an international program for America.

Appeal is made to "the religious folk of America" to unite on a threefold program: to indorse the informal co-operation now being rendered to the League of Nations, and to urge on the Government the importance of making this co-operation formal by appointing delegates to the League's organizations; to urge the Government to take immediate steps to bring America into relationship with other nations, either through the League or through some other effective form of association, and to commend the proposed participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice and urge the President to call a conference of nations to consider world problems.

It is explicitly stated in the announcement that this is a minimum program, and that the ultimate purpose is to outlaw war and make its recurrence impossible. To procure indorsement and execution of this program, conferences are being held in fifty regional centers in the United States with prominent men and women as speakers, and resolutions are being forwarded to the President of the United States and to senators and representatives.

What is the prospect for success of the venture? It is not impossible that it has already been partly successful. President Harding has taken one of the steps included in the program of this group—proposing participation by the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice. This, doubtless, is not enough, but it is another step away from that isolation which everybody but a few people in Washington seems to understand is no longer possible for America.

The very constitution of the group is an encouraging sign. It includes as a nucleus the Church Peace Union, the World Peace Foundation, the Commission on International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches. It has the active assistance of regional church organizations, and of women's clubs and labor organizations. Most of all, it provides a rallying point for all peace advocates, whence, united, they may carry to victory the fight against international barbarism.

Saving the Turks From Themselves

SAVING the Christians from the Turks is no more important than saving the Turks from themselves, writes Ernest W. Riggs in Asia. The poison of hate and lust and the curse of government by atrocity cannot be removed by any treaty of peace or declaration of war. It is by a change in the character of the individuals that constitute the Turkish people, that this result is to be secured. This is the idea which dominates the representatives of America who have founded in Turkey schools and hospitals, permanent institutions which have for their aim the cultivation of virtue and right thinking. These missionaries are not primarily the alms-givers of American charity, nor are they zealous proselytizers; they are the bearers of the people among whom they live. Their object is not the breaking down of the false faiths which they find. It is rather the building up of that which is true, and the making real of the vision of that which is to be. One of these prophets of the new day, President Bliss of the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, says of the missionary: "He is not content to combat the error which looms so large in the creeds of other men. He is anxious to find the kernel of truth of which so often that error is but a distorted expression. He comes to supplement, not solely to create. He prays for all men with a new sympathy—for all mosques and temples and synagogues as well as for all churches."